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Cotton Plan Dropped; Balkan Tension Eased

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 15, 1939

Cotton Export Subsidy Plan Dropped

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authorities said today that the Administration, failing to win legislative approval of its proposal to subsidize exports of cotton, had decided to withdraw from the controversy and leave the Nation's acute cotton surplus problem on the Congressional doorstep.

Balkan Tension Eased; Defense Echoes; Rates

Easing of tension in the Balkans today arose from recall by Rumania of several classes of troops from near the Hungarian border, following Hungarian assurances of respect for the border if the nations could agree on treatment of Magyar minorities in Rumania.

Poland and Rumania exchanged oral guarantees looking toward mutual defense on the West. They remain formally allied against Russian attack on the East.

Defense preparations meanwhile ringed the world:

Turkey voted today $2,125,000 for immediate enlistment of conscripts.

British Empire alert, and action occurred in Nairobi, Kenya Colony; the Malaya Straits, Hong Kong, Cape Town, South Africa, where the Government adopted a service registration up to 45 years of age; and Gibraltar, where defense booms were swung into place at both entrances to Admiralty Harbor.

At New York, war risk insurance rates advanced sharply for the second time this week. Marine risks were the highest since last September just before Munich.

Bulgarian Ministers Talk Trade With Reich

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Finance Minister Dobri Bojiloff and Commerce Minister Ilia Kojouharoff were to leave for Berlin today to discuss trade relations and possibly a new trade agreement with Germany.

Greece to Help Hitler Celebrate Birthday

ATHENS (AP)—Greece, whose independence recently was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, decided today to send an official delegation to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's birthday celebrations April 20. Three Government officials were designated to leave tomorrow for Germany.

Hitler Sends Delegation to Teheran Wedding

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler sent a special delegation by airplane to Teheran, Persia, today to represent him at wedding celebrations for Crown Prince Mohamed Riza Pahlevi and Princess Fawzia of Egypt. Friedrich Werner Count von der Schulenburg, German Ambassador to Moscow, headed the delegation.

Kansas City Council Backs Control by Mayor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.. (AP)—Mayor Bryce Byram Smith today had backing of the City Council in taking over control of affairs after resignation of Henry F. McElroy, City Manager since 1926 under "Boss Tom" Pendergast.

Appalachian Mine Union Rejects Compromise

NEW YORK (AP)—Agreement on a new contract to end a shutdown in the Appalachian soft coal industry appeared farther away than ever today after a flat rejection by the United Mine Workers of a compromise offer by coal operators.

Roosevelt Son Denies Backing Garner for '40

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt was on record today as denying he had advocated the nomination of Vice-President Garner for President in 1940. The President's son said in his semi-weekly radio broadcast last night that comments he recently had made about the Vice-President and the Administration of his father "had been interpreted incorrectly." His criticisms are meant to be constructive, not "questioning the sincerity of anyone," he said.

Clipper to Call at Bermuda and Baltimore

HORTA, The Azores (AP)—Capt. Harold Gray of the Yankee Clipper announced today the big flying boat would call at Bermuda on the way back to Baltimore, Md., on its first round-trip trans-Atlantic voyage.

Swedish King in Paris After Winter in Nice

PARIS (AP)—King Gustav of Sweden arrived yesterday from Nice where he spent the winter. He plans to remain in Paris a week before going home.

Passengers Safe on Plane Shot by Japanese

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—The Eurasia Aviation Corporation said last night that a faint wireless message picked up from its airplane shot down Thursday by Japanese airmen reported all passengers were safe. It said all occupants of the plane, including its injured German pilot, were proceeding toward Kunming after a forced landing near the border between China and French Indo-China.

Law Catches Up With Four Former Chicago Gang Leaders

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Society this week caught up with four of the Chicago gang leaders of prohibition days whose names used to make timid citizens quake.

First it was Johnny Torrio, once called "Johnny the Immune," but named in vain. Last Wednesday the little man who taught Al Capone his trade stood up in a Federal Court and was sentenced to two and a half years in prison for evading $86,000 in income taxes.

Then it was Terrence Jasper Druggan for $611,448 in unpaid income taxes, interest and penalties. Frank Parker, erstwhile "airplane bootlegger" of the dry era, joined the list last night when a Federal Court convicted him of conspiracy to pass counterfeit currency. The maximum penalty for the offense is two years in prison and $10,000 fine.

And last it was George "Bugs" Moran, Capone's bitter enemy, who lost seven of his henchmen in the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929.

With Parker and three others, Moran was ordered to stand trial next Monday on charges of conspiring to counterfeit and cash $500,000 worth of American Express Company travelers checks.

The same jury that convicted Parker also returned a verdict of guilty against August Englehardt, who was brought here to trial from Terminal Island prison in California, where he was serving 18 months for counterfeiting. Convicted of conspiracy and possession, he faces a possible term of 17 years and a fine of $20,000.

Parker and Englehart were arrested after secret service men found $17,880 in bogus bills buried on a Chicago golf course.

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Strike of Fuel Truck Drivers Hits Motorists

Necessaries of Life Director urges restricted use—Efforts to settle controversy continue

An appeal to motorists of Greater Boston to restrict the use of their automobiles over the week-end was issued this morning by John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of Necessaries of Life, because of the strike of fuel truck drivers.

With deliveries of gasoline to filling stations practically at a standstill, many of the stations expected their supplies to last only another day or two—in normal conditions of demand—and others were already entirely dry, it was reported by large distributing concerns.

Mr. McBride stated that in addition to many calls received regarding gasoline supplies today, his office is being deluged with requests for help in obtaining fuel for homes in which it was urgently needed for the comfort of aged and ill persons.

Holds Long Session

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was in session with representatives of striking fuel truck drivers and their employers until after 3 a. m., this morning, when the meeting was adjourned so that those attending it could get some sleep before meeting again in the State House this afternoon at 2 p. m.

Although it was reported that little progress had been made during the night, observers in the State House believed that there was some possibility of coming to a decision on arbitration this afternoon.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall cancelled his trip to New York last night, and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill took his place at the christening ceremonies of the Massachusetts exhibit at the World's Fair there today. He stated his intention of remaining in Boston until the situation showed signs of easing somewhat. Should arbitration be decided upon at this afternoon's conference, he plans to fly to New York and Washington to fill other engagements.

One Company Signs

Union officials reported yesterday that the Lincoln Oil Company, which holds a contract for supplying the City of Boston with motor fuel and heating oil, and which has been delivering supplies to the fire and police department, had signed up with them. It was arranged, they said, that 25 trucks, manned by members of Local 68 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers—an American Federation of Labor affiliate, which is conducting the strike—would resume deliveries today.

At the union headquarters today it was stated that no new developments had taken place and that the results of this afternoon's meeting in the State House were being awaited.

A very few trucks were sent out with gasoline by the large distributing companies this morning—many of them manned by members of a C. I. O.-affiliated union which is not on strike—but nearly all were turned back by pickets. Observers stated that they believed some of these pickets were Rhode Island men.

With the possibility of a strike of National Maritime Union men next week, which would tie up ocean transportation of oil, officials of local distributors stated today that they could rely upon rail transportation if the strike is called.

This C. I. O. affiliate is seeking pay increases of from $5 to $20 a month. A deadline for meeting its demand is set for midnight on Monday.

King Zog and Queen Hold Court in Hotel

LARISSA, Greece (AP)—Queen Geraldine, virtually recovered from the ordeal of her flight with her new-born son from Italian-conquered Albania, was resident in a hotel April 14.

King Zog rented 25 rooms for the exiled family and its large retinue. Full court etiquette was observed.

The Queen's American-born mother, Mme. Gladys Stewart Girault, now the wife of a French Army Major, has arrived.

Albanian Minister Loyal to King Zog

LONDON (AP)—Lec Kurti, Albanian Minister to London, announced April 15 his refusal to recognize the Italian occupation of his country.

He said he sent the following telegram to the Albanian Foreign Ministry:

"I refuse to recognize the regime and Government formed there under the domination of foreigners."

Workers Get Hitler Car

BIELEFELD, Germany (AP)—A local industrial firm has presented one of Chancellor Hitler's $396 "strength through joy" automobiles to each staff member having a 15-year service record.

Roosevelt Sends Personal Peace Plea To Hitler and Duce for 10-Year Pledge

Offers to act as 'an intermediary'—Asks assurances for 30 independent States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—In a dramatic appeal delivered in Europe in the small hours of this morning, President Roosevelt today asked Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini to keep the peace.

He asked them to guarantee that their armed forces will not invade some 30 independent countries.

He asked them to give a non-aggression agreement running for 10 or 25 years.

He promised to act "as intermediary" (not mediator) between the Axis powers and the other nations to work out satisfactory agreements.

He promised on behalf of the United States to participate in disarmament and world trade conferences, and suggested that the directly interested countries should undertake political discussions affecting frontiers, colonies, and such problems.

Acting in what he described as a moment of pause when troops are not actually moving in Europe, the President described his cablegram to the Führer as impelled by his desire to leave no steps undone to prevent war.

Grave Danger Exists

Grave danger exists today in Europe, the President said as he described his action, reflected not only in press dispatches but by the confidential reports of diplomatic sources abroad. It is, he soberly warned, a dangerous, anxious moment for Europe.

Three roles are charted for the United States in this sudden diplomatic move:

First, the President seeks to put responsibility for breaking the peace on the Axis powers, by flatly demanding that they give non-aggression guarantees. In this role, he acts, so to speak, as the voice of the world conscience and the hand of the world diplomatist.

Second, he offers to act as intermediary between the two groups in any future interchanges.

Third, he proposes to co-operate in armament and trade conferences. These are separate phases, but they open up a wide vista of prospective American action if the first move serves to provide a channel.

Minced No Words

The President's note was couched in strong language, and its basic position was one of "j'accuse."

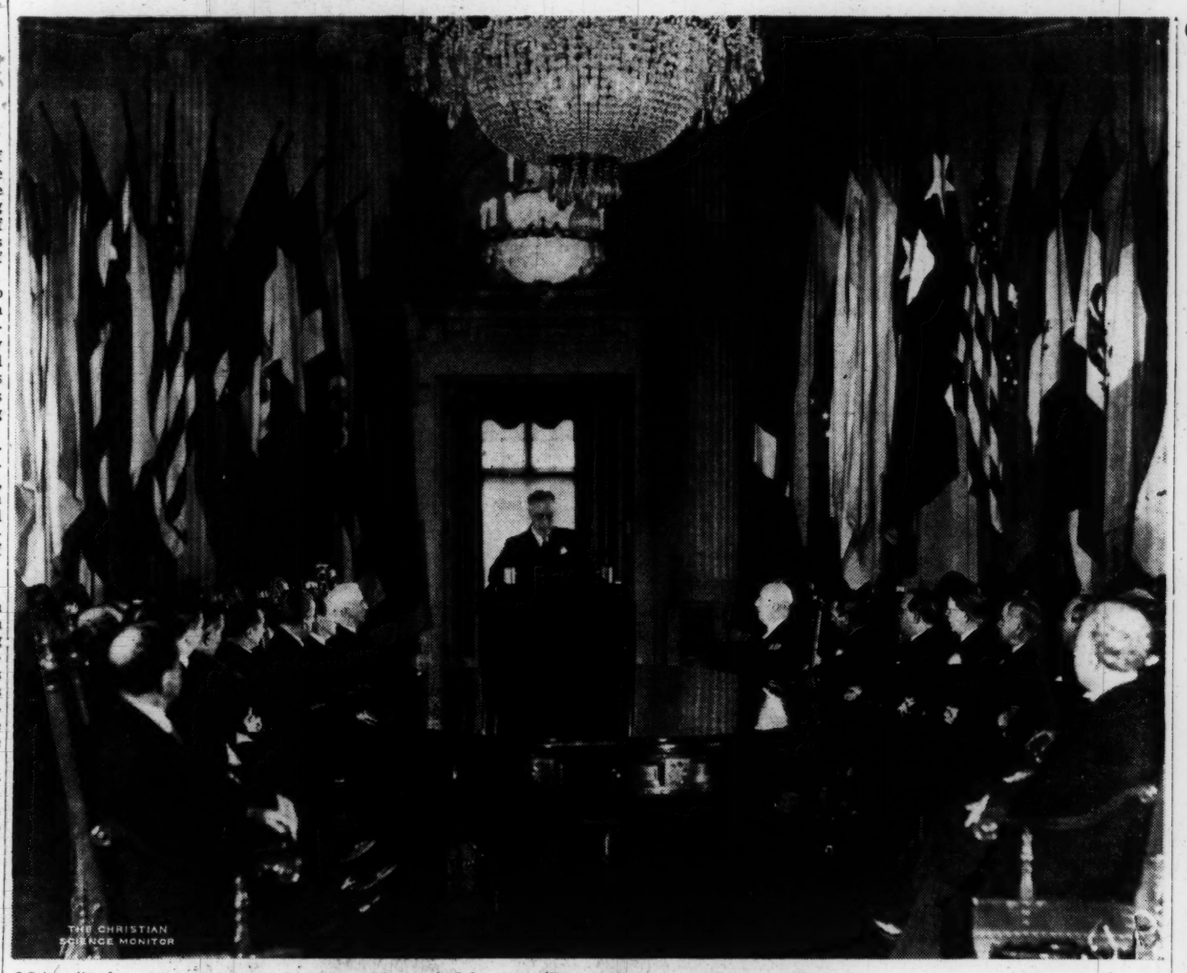
"Three nations in Europe and one in Africa have seen their independent existence terminated," he said in bald terms. He also referred to the occupation of China. And he bluntly said that reports of further aggression against independent nations are insistent. "Plainly," he concluded, "the world is moving toward the moment when this situation must end in catastrophe unless a more rational way of guiding events is found."

The President's message to Herr Hitler went direct, and over his signature. The message to Premier Mussolini, who is not the head of a State, went through Secretary of State Hull. Circumstances of this appeal were dramatic in the extreme. Evidently the President and the Secretary of State have been contemplating action for several days. But they shrouded their intentions in secrecy. The letter was completed late yesterday, a day in which the President made two public speeches outside the White House.

Then last night, the White House and State Department staffs sent out the messages at 9 p. m., or 3 a. m. Central European Time. They hoped no "leak" would disclose their move. Notification was given all other nations, the President said today, only this morning when Washington learned the news.

Actually, a "leak" came from Paris and London a few minutes

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)



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President Addresses Pan American Union Board

View of the scene in the Hall of the Americas in the Pan American Union at Washington as President Roosevelt addressed the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The President assumed the role of spokesman for the "American Family of Nations" in pledging defense of the Western Hemisphere against aggressors, matching "force with force" if necessary. At the President's right is Secretary of State Cordell Hull, President of the Board. Others are diplomatic representatives of Central and South America.

President Denies Inciting Revolt In Dictator States

Press statements that President Roosevelt advised European peoples under dictatorships to overthrow their governments, during his Pan American speech yesterday, were declared in Washington today to be a misinterpretation of what the President said. Details: Page 4.

European reactions to the President's address were reported as follows by the Associated Press:

President Roosevelt's Pan-American Day address in Washington was received happily in the Democratic capitals of Europe but stirred harsh echoes from both partners of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

In Berlin, some Government circles assailed the speech.

Roosevelt Appeals to Dictators

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's peace plea to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini:

You realize, I am sure, that throughout the world hundreds of millions of human beings are living today in constant fear of a new war or even a series of wars.

The existence of this fear—and the possibility of such a conflict—is of definite concern to the people of the United States for whom I speak, as it must also be to the peoples of the other nations of the entire Western Hemisphere. All of them know that any major war, even if it were to be confined to other continents, must bear heavily on them during its continuance and also for generations to come.

Because of the fact that after the acute tension in which the world has been living during the past few weeks there would seem to be at least a momentary relaxation—because no troops are at this moment on the march—this may be an opportune moment for me to send you this message.

On previous occasion I have addressed you in behalf of the settlement of political, economic, and social problems by peaceful methods and without resort to arms.

But the tide of events seems to have reverted to the threat of arms. If such threats continue, it seems inevitable that much of the world must become involved in common ruin. All the world, victor nations, vanquished nations, and neutral nations will suffer. I refuse to believe that the world is, of necessity, such a prisoner of destiny. On the contrary, it is clear that the leaders of great nations have it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impends. It is equally clear that in their own minds and in their own hearts the peoples themselves desire that their fears be ended.

It is, however, unfortunately necessary to take cognizance of recent facts.

Three nations in Europe and one in Africa have seen their independent existence terminated. A vast territory in another independent nation of the Far East has been occupied by a neighboring state. Reports, which we trust are not true, insist that further acts of aggression are contemplated against still other independent nations. Plainly the world is moving toward the moment when this situation must end in catastrophe unless a more rational way of guiding events is found.

"There Need Be No War"

You have repeatedly asserted that you and the German people have no desire for war. If this is true there need be no war.

Nothing can persuade the peoples of the earth that any governing power has any right or need to inflict the consequences of war on its own or any other people save in the cause of self-evident home defense.

In making this statement we as Americans speak not through selfishness or fear or weakness. If we speak now it is with the voice of strength and with friendship for mankind. It is still clear to me that international problems can be solved at the council table.

Good Faith Asked

It is therefore no answer to the plea for peaceful discussion for one side to plead that unless they receive assurances beforehand that the verdict will be theirs, they will not lay aside their arms. In conference rooms, as in courts, it is necessary that both sides enter upon the discussion in good faith, assuming that substantial justice will accrue to both; and it is customary and necessary that they leave their arms outside the room where they confer.

I am convinced that the cause of world peace would be greatly advanced if the nations of the world were to obtain a frank statement relating to the present and future policy of governments.

Because the United States, as one of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, is not involved in the immediate controversies which have arisen in Europe, I trust that you may be willing to make such a statement of policy to me as the head of a Nation far removed from Europe in order that I, acting only with the responsibility and obligation of a friendly intermediary, may communicate such declaration to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Intimate Message from Washington

If President's Dramatic Peace Moves Stave Off War He Will Be Hailed as Man Who Halted Revision of the World

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

President Roosevelt dominated American foreign policy during the past week with a succession of three more dramatic moves of import to the world.

He started out the week on Sunday with the terse promise to his Warm Springs, Georgia, neighbors that he would see them in the fall—"if we don't have war."

On Tuesday at his press conference he indorsed an editorial in the Washington Post in terms which amounted to making its words his own. The editorial developed the now familiar refrain that war in Europe would vitally affect the United States and that therefore it is to America's self-interest to attempt to avert war by strengthening the resistance of Britain and France to the Rome-Berlin Axis.

On Friday he made a ringing speech on Pan American solidarity in which he again warned Europe that the American continents are not open for conquest. Also, he used the speech as a vehicle for expressing his opinion on the merits of what is going on in Europe. He scoffed at the idea that Italy has become the "prisoner" of the Mediterranean, and that Germany is the victim of "encirclement."

This last direct attack on the foundation of Italo-German justification constitutes one of the most extreme extensions of the President's influence into European affairs. In effect he announced to the world that he had examined the Italian and the German cases and found them without base. At the same time he made it clear that he considers the efforts of England and France to prevent any further changes in the map of Europe to be fitting and proper and worthy of American support.

Nothing Much Really New

Of course there is nothing new in this general attitude. It has been expressed over and over again since Munich by lesser officials of the Administration and in less graphic and positive form by the President himself. But in this triple repetition of the theme in such positive form the President was doing more than go through another rehearsal. Last week was in fact what he and his diplomatic advisers have been rehearsing for. Their information was that the real crisis which will determine the future form of Europe impends. Ambassador Bullitt is understood to have told the President over the telephone that war would come this week.

On the basis of such alarming opinion from advisers in Europe and such factual information as continued arrival of Italian troops in Spain, heavy German artillery movements into northern Italy and departure of the German Fleet for Spanish waters, it was decided in long night conferences at the White House to go through the routine in earnest this time, and act it as it had never been done before.

That is what is happening. Washington is trying to impress on Rome and Berlin that American support will be behind England and France if war comes. It is making the effort as it was never made before because it believes that this is the crucial moment between war and peace.

Fame Leans on a Thin Reed

Heavy stakes are involved. Among them should be numbered President Roosevelt's future place in history. He has staked his own prestige and reputation on the outcome. If Germany and Italy should capitulate before the new show of resistance, Mr. Roosevelt will probably go down in history as the great protector of the status quo—the man who kept the familiar form of the world from being revised. Certainly he is more responsible than any other individual for mobilizing the effort.

The steps taken here since Germany occupied Bohemia, Moravia and Memel to goad Britain to resistance will provide one of the most fascinating chapters in the background history of modern times when, and if, it is ever written. He has engineered a developing world movement to resist revision of the world's boundaries, spheres of influence and forms of government.

If his efforts succeed and peace is re-established along roughly the present outline of the world, Mr. Roosevelt will have much more than retreived on the foreign stage what he has lost on the domestic.

But there are still many uncertainties. There is widespread reluctance on the part of many elements of public opinion to go along with the President's policy. The resistance front in Europe may crumble. A war may upset every calculation. Today, it is merely a question of waiting.

Joseph C. Harsch

Hitler Is Reported Rushing to Munich

BERLIN, April 15 (AP)—Adolf Hitler was reported today to have rushed from his Berchtesgaden mountain home to Munich on receipt of President Roosevelt's peace appeal and to have summoned his Foreign Secretary, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to meet him there.

The Week in Focus: Britain and France Set 'Stop-Aggression' Line in the Balkans

Greece and Rumania Pledged; Italy Annexes Albanian Crown

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The lines are drawing tighter in Europe against further Fascist aggression.

Britain and France on April 13 guaranteed two more small nations, Greece and Rumania, against "any action" those nations resist as a threat to their independence. Seven days before, Poland had been the first to receive a similar guarantee by Britain, supplementing the Franco-Polish defensive alliance.

Germany and Italy greeted the democratic move as "gratuitous." Italy denied aggressive intent against Greece, and Athens accepted this assurance.

Next door to Greece, the mountainous Kingdom of Albania slipped completely under Italian dominance as King Victor Emanuel on April 14 accepted the Crown of King Zog, who watched this aggrandizement of the new Roman Empire from his fugitive vantage point in Greece.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier chose to cushion their remarks on Italy's forcible seizure of Albania when they issued parallel statements April 13 defining their stand against aggression. Every door is being held open for Italy's return to its former allies. But the wording of guarantees to Greece and Rumania is a sharp warning to both Rome and Berlin.

After the whirlwind events of these last days, Europe no longer is understandable in terms of two Fascist powers, Germany and Italy, absorbing smaller nations while the two great democracies stand aside.

The effort to establish peace through appeasement has veered sharply from the concept of territorial concessions which accompanied the negotiations of Munich.

Germany, facing the new coalition charges that Britain has become a "warmonger." Press reactions in Berlin to the Greek and Rumanian guarantee cast "perfidious Albion" in the "one-enemy-at-a-time" role set forth by Reichsführer Hitler in Mein Kampf as an essential for effective propaganda.

Soviet Russia and the Jews temporarily are eclipsed as "enemies of the Reich," while Britain and Mr. Chamberlain bear the brunt of National Socialist dislike for stiffening democratic resistance.

Russia Watches

Soviet Ambassador Maisky in London called at the Foreign Office. Efforts to find a formula to include Russia in the "stop-aggression" bloc continue. Moscow remains publicly cynical.

British opinion is sharply divided on Russia. Debates in the House of Commons became caustic. David Lloyd George said that "Russia will not join a skedaddling alliance." Viscountess Astor and Winston Churchill engaged in a sarcastic exchange relieved by humorous thrusts.

Clement Attlee, Laborite leader, and Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Opposition leader, favored action to draw Russia into the bloc.

Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons: "Without any preconceived ideological notions we are endeavoring to marshal the forces . . . willing to resist aggression."

Balkans on Alert

The boldness of British and French guarantees in the Balkans shows a determination to rebuild the Central European bulwarks recently laid low by Berlin and Rome.

Greece and Rumania accepted the guarantee, although both of them are careful not to offend their powerful Fascist neighbors.

Turkey was not guaranteed, although the terms were communicated to the Turkish Government, with which negotiations continue.

Yugoslavia, with German-dominated Hungary on the north, Italian-dominated Albania on the south, and both sides of the Adriatic bottleneck in Italy's hands, was cautious in its statements. Yet London interpreted the Balkan guarantees against "any action" inimical to Greece or Rumania as including the possibility that an attack on Yugoslavia might be considered a threat to its neighbors.

Bulgaria, former wartime ally of Germany, moved April 12 against the German-supported Nazi Party, called Ratnizi, for plotting to change the form of Bulgaria's Government.

British and French fleets hovered on call at undisclosed posts in the Mediterranean, keeping an especially watchful eye on the Greek island of Corfu near the entrance to the Adriatic. Night and day shifts strengthened Gibraltar's defenses as massing of troops and supplies was reported at La Linea across the Spanish border from Gibraltar.

Germany's fleet sent 25 units for spring maneuvers off Portugal and Morocco.

Signor Mussolini said in accepting the Albanian Crown for Italy that Italy would "march straight ahead." Crowds cried: "Tunisia!" and "On to Paris!"

Albania is predominantly Moslem. At Damascus, Syria's capital, Moslems cancelled a reception scheduled for a Fascist delegation. So the Duce as self-styled "Protector of Islam" feels Moslem disapproval for his Albanian conquest.

Neutrality Debate

Events in Europe reacted strongly on this side of the Atlantic. Neutrality debate by no means limited itself to halls of Congress.

At Charlottesville, a paper prepared by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles for Founders Day at the University of Virginia advocated revision of the Neutrality Act to permit aid to victims of aggression.

Private organizations joined in. Forty leaders of 10 national peace organizations sent an urgent plea April 12 to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to keep America out of foreign wars. Six women's organizations told the committee they favor revision of neutrality legislation to permit penalizing aggressors.

President Roosevelt's frequent public remarks on war and peace came in for criticism on Capitol Hill and elsewhere. The President and Secretary of State Hull meanwhile stood firm for their diplomacy of opposing aggression and doing all in their power to throw the weight of the United States against aggression.

Democratic Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, commenting on the President's Warm Springs remark: "I'll be back in the fall if we do not have a war," said:

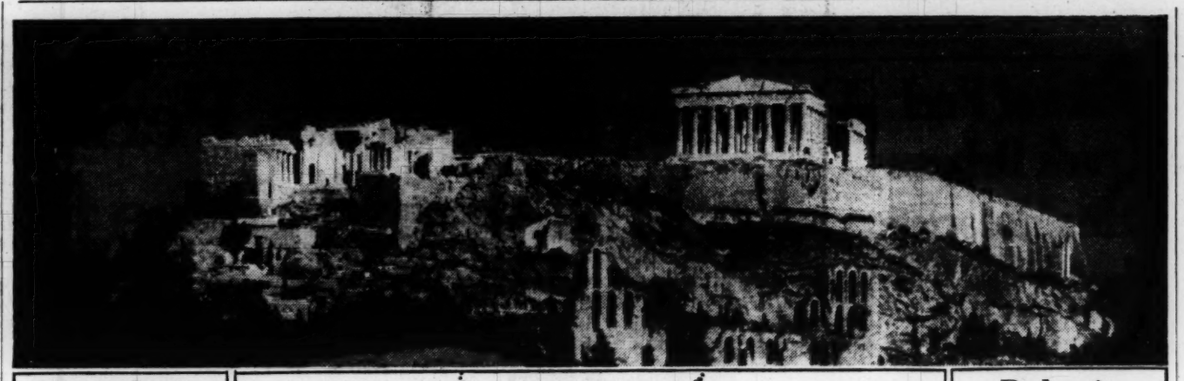
"This constant talking about the United States becoming involved is more calculated to get us in than anything that could happen."

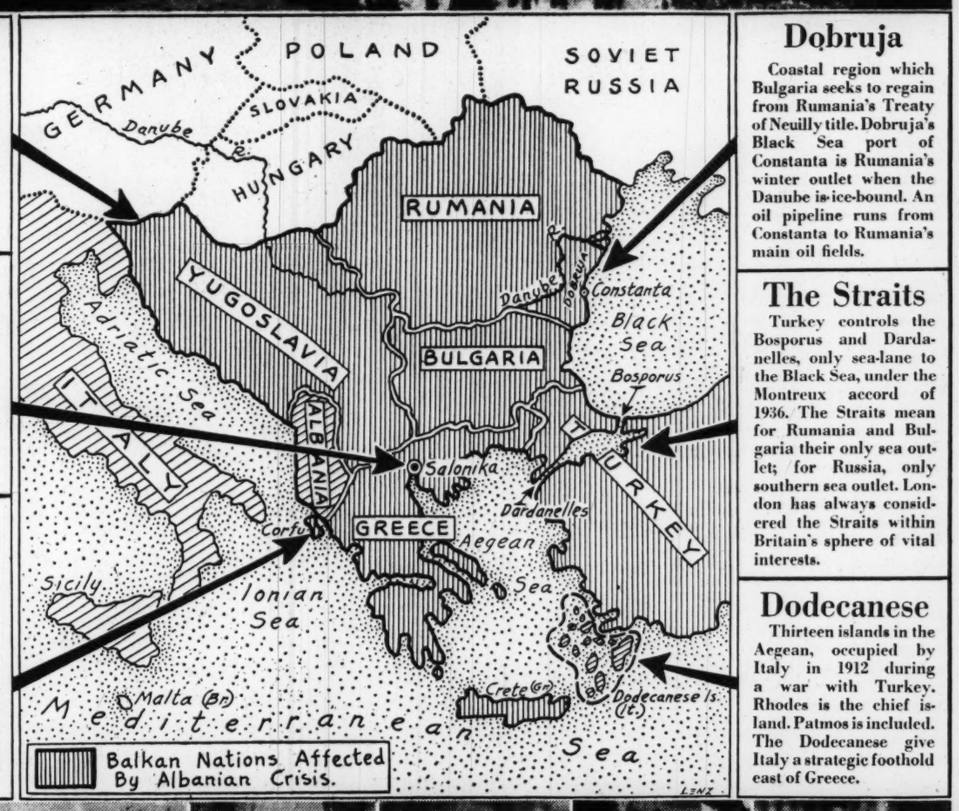
Senator George of Georgia, conservative Democrat, charged that the President had aroused fears throughout the country. America, in Senator George's view, is "highly resolved" to keep out of war, and this determination should be made "abundantly clear to the American people and the world."

Dr. Glenn Frank, Republican in charge of drafting a program for next year's presidentials, deplored Mr. Roosevelt's words, and added: At the moment I can see no reason why we should become involved in a war."

Tangible aid for the democracies, and an increase of essential war raw materials, is the gist of a proposal on April 11 for barter of surplus American cotton and wheat for rubber and tin. Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands have been asked to consider the barter project. Mr. Hull withdrew his objections to barter on the ground of supporting democracies and more urgent defense needs.

Wall Street characterized the barter plan as a broom against a tide. The Street gave serious consideration to a proposed Federal aided pool for protecting the stock market in event of forced liquidation of about $4,000,000,000 in British and French owned American securities.





Yugoslavia

Its outlet from Adriatic is Italian-dominated since Italy took Albania. Firmly resisting advances from both democracies and dictatorships. Does not wish to take sides, owing partly to racial differences within its borders.

Salonika

Chief seaport on Greek coastal strip 20 miles wide between Yugoslavia and the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia has agitated to get Salonika. Bulgaria is also interested in this strip of seacoast. Hence reported Yugoslavian-Bulgarian desire to partition Greece.

Corfu

Greek island in strategic position at mouth of the Adriatic. Closely watched by both British and French fleets to halt possible Italian designs upon it following absorption of Albania. Corfu dispute of 1923 between Greece and Italy settled with League of Nations aid after Mussolini's bombardment and occupation.

Dobruja

Coastal region which Bulgaria seeks to regain from Rumania's Treaty of Neuilly title. Dobruja's Black Sea port of Constanta is Rumania's winter outlet when the Danube is ice-bound. An oil pipeline runs from Constanta to Rumania's main oil fields.

The Straits

Turkey controls the Bosporus and Dardanelles, only sea-lane to the Black Sea, under the Montreux accord of 1936. The Straits mean for Rumania and Bulgaria their only sea outlet; for Russia, only southern sea outlet. London has always considered the Straits within Britain's sphere of vital interests.

Dodecanese

Thirteen islands in the Aegean, occupied by Italy in 1912 during a war with Turkey. Rhodes is the chief island. Patmos is included. The Dodecanese give Italy a strategic foothold east of Greece.

Galloway; By a Staff Artist; Pix; Wide World; Central Press

Croat — Turk — Greek — Yugoslav — Rumanian — Bulgarian

The Acropolis—"Mars' Hill"—again holds attention of world (top) as Britain and France "guarantee" independence of Greece

Washington Digest

Other crystallized Federal actions in brief were:

President: Signed $100,000,000 supplementary relief bill; bill for reciprocal taxation of federal and state salaries; and resolution to pay joint committee negotiating Mexican oil claims. Made Mt. Vernon notification anniversary speech.

Senate: Passed relief bill after defeating amendment to increase total to $150,000,000. Approved resolutions for state funeral for Senator J. Hamilton Lewis; and dismissing election contest against Senator Frederick Van Nuys. Passed bills: to facilitate TVA purchase of Tennessee electric and Southern Tennessee power properties; to curb pernicious political practices; withdrawing statute of limitations on offenses punishable by death; increasing to $80,000,000 annual authorization for unemployment compensation administration; increasing cost limits of USHA homes built in metropolitan districts. Confirmed Norman M. Littell to be Assistant Attorney General.

House: Passed bills: increasing unemployment compensation administrative authorization; extending FHA and increasing its mortgage insurance authority; authorizing $45,024,000 in naval construction and $5,000,000 for reconstruction of three submarines. Approved appropriation of $600,000 for continuation of joint monopoly inquiry.

Pan American Pledges

President Roosevelt took the occasion of Pan American Day, April 14, to promise economic support for Latin American nations when necessary to protect them against foreign pressures. The recent extension of $120,000,000 credits to Brazil is recalled. He also placed the Western Hemisphere squarely in its world setting. References to aggression abroad were sufficiently specific so that Rome and Berlin today crackled with comments.

"Main wire-puller behind the European encirclement policy," and "Cookie-pusher diplomats," were among the more complimentary epithets.

Yet some of the higher German officials viewed the speech as mild.

The day before, April 13, Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress a comprehensive program for promoting Inter-American solidarity. Prepared by the Interdepartmental Committee last November, the project calls for an appropriation of $998,804.

Loan of American agricultural experts, early completion of the Pan American Highway system, and hundreds of specific ways for co-operating are covered.

Argentina in a short exchange of diplomatic notes with Germany held on the course of investigating charges of a Nazi plot to annex Patagonia, southern district of Argentina.

Brazil reported that 700 Germans or persons of German descent sailed April 12 from Rio de Janeiro to Hamburg as repatriates.

Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian Communist, is looking for a new home after cooling of his friendship with Diego Rivera, Mexico's famous mural painter.

Reform in U. S. States

Kansas City rocks with indictments and reform as Thomas J. Pendergast, Democratic leader, is caught in the crossfire of a Federal-State crime crusade. Indicted for income-tax evasion April 7, Mr. Pendergast faces other criticisms.

Henry F. McElroy resigned April 13 as City Manager. He was sponsored by Mr. Pendergast.

Bryce K. Smith took control of the City Council.

In Chicago, the first National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers drafted a five-point program designed to remove and prevent trade hurdles at state lines.

Trenton, N. J., has abandoned the council-manager form of government in favor of a five-man commission.

Mayor La Guardia of New York City is reported resolved not to run again for that office.

Hughes Looks Ahead

Back on the Supreme Court bench after a brief absence, Chief Justice Hughes characteristically made little of his birthday. Three years ago he said: "I'm going along without reference to calendar."

Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, had her day in Washington, not inside some more or less stuffy roof, but facing the long reflecting pool from steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Secretary of Interior Ickes invited her. About 75,000 attended.

Walt Disney assures that his next full-length, Fantasia, will not be "highbrow" even though the music is by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Memorandum From Shanghai

Chiang Kai-shek's Value to China: Observers Deny Magazine Charges of Sacrificing People—Defense at Any Price Endorsed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

An extraordinary article in a well-known American magazine, charging that "Chiang Kai-shek is wiping out the Chinese people at an appalling rate," has aroused much interest here. In its general line the article follows the viewpoint of much Japanese "information" designed to show that the National Government is China's worst enemy. But as the statements appear to be an editorial expression of the magazine itself it has attracted more than usual attention as contrasting with the ordinarily China-sympathetic view. It cannot be said that there is any considerable amount of foreign public opinion in China, even including the Germans and Italians, which subscribes to the opinion that General Chiang is not popular and solidly backed with his fellow-countrymen.

The article alleged that "guarded reports and belated figures now being compiled by the Chinese press" on the damage done China and the Chinese caused the question to be asked "whether he is fighting Japan or his own country." That question is constantly asked by the Japanese press but not by any section of the Chinese press, unless one may accept certain Chinese language papers published by the Japanese within the Japanese-occupied territory. As these are known to be Japanese propaganda organs they have no standing whatever with the Chinese.

"Ironically, according to the Chinese press," the article says, "about four fifths of the property damage and about nine tenths of the human losses can be directly attributed to the Chinese armies themselves. Always known as being reckless with human life, the Chinese commanders, from Chiang Kai-shek down, are no wdeclared to have deliberately destroyed whole civilian populations and entire cities and towns in their flight to the western hills."

* * *

It is a fact that the Chinese armies have deliberately wrought stupendous property damage in pursuance of the "scorched earth policy," but there is no available evidence to indicate intentional disregard for human life. There has been, from the outset, much injury to the Chinese people as a by-product of Chinese warfare. In Shanghai on Aug. 14, 1937, for example, two airplanes accidentally dropped bombs into the foreign areas with resultant loss of more than 2,000 lives, almost all Chinese and mostly fleeing refugees. This clearly distressed the National Government. But no single word of protest or reproach seems to have been uttered by anyone outside the Government for it was fully realized how accidental these affairs were.

The magazine Living Age, which enjoys an enviable reputation for its accuracy, further says: "As early as last April, before the undeclared war was a year old, official figures set the number of Chinese people left destitute and starving in Central China by their own armies at a conservative 10,000,000. Subsequently, three fourths of these people died."

Yet Chinese views contribute to mitigating these stark figures. For when a retreating army must leave behind it a destitute civilian population because of the onslaught of an aggressor, it is hardly just to blame the defending army unless it has in some way mistreated the people. The fact in the present war seems clearly to be that the armies have treated the people with a care and friendliness unique in Chinese warfare, and that certain armies—notably the Fourth Route (formerly Communist) Army have gained great support from the people, who have unquestionably suffered greatly but who lay their suffering at the door of the Japanese.

No basis can be found here for stating that three fourths of the distressed people subsequently passed on, and certainly there have been no official figures to that effect nor could there be. Even the first estimate must be purely an estimate under present conditions when not only is there no gathering of statistics or information as to the amount of distress or comfort among the great agrarian population, but it is not even known what the result of the great recent population shifts have been—how many people there are left in given places, aside from the Nanking vicinity where Christian university workers have done some limited though valuable "sampling surveys" of several districts.

* * *

The article further says that the cutting of the Yangtze dikes by retreating Chinese troops "was reported to have drowned fewer than 2,000 Japanese while 750,000 Chinese peasants perished." Here a contradiction appears in the reference to the "Yangtze" rather than "Hwang Ho," or Yellow River. The Yellow River was released as a measure of military necessity and it halted the Japanese advance to the railway linking Peiping and Hankow, actually driving the Japanese back. There are no reliable figures on casualties, but warning was given and the inundation was not of a sort likely to cause many drownings, though it put much land out of cultivation.

The Chinese in general have a saying now that "the Yellow River is our friend for it stopped the enemy; the Yangtze was a traitor for it helped him get up to Hankow." Certainly the food problem has been rendered acute in many ways by the war, but the Chinese show no tendency to blame General Chiang for the Japanese invasion which has brought them so many obvious ills.

Concluding, the article quotes the Chungking Communist paper in a summary of the measures to be taken to inconvenience the Japanese, including destruction of defense works and city walls so that the Chinese can later counterattack, tearing up of communications, evacuation of food supplies and organization of guerrilla warfare, adding:

"By following out these tactics, the Chinese thus have waged a more bitter and disastrous war against their own people and country than they have against the invaders."

This must be a matter of opinion, but it is less than accurate to say that the Chinese press or the Chinese public has anywhere, at any time, taken such a view. They know China has had to suffer in defending itself and they endorse what might be termed "defense at any price."

Randall Gould

U. S. Barter Plan Favored By Foreign Trade Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—The proposal that the United States actively engage in a system of barter as a national policy is approved by the National Foreign Trade Council in a statement today, with the proviso that the policy conform to the principles embodied in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

"A recent statement by a spokesman of the White House brings into sharp prospective the threat to American trade by the German compensation and barter systems and the necessity for formulation of counter active measures which, while adopting our foreign commercial policy to the realities of international trade, will maintain the integrity of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and with the agreement made with 21 countries, an announcement by the Council says.

Alternatives Reviewed

The Council reviewed the alternatives placed before the country by the White House statement; namely, (1) economic isolation and self-sufficiency; (2) support subsidies as a national policy, and (3) longer working hours and reduction of wages to meet the competition of low-wage foreign nations. None of these, it says, offers a positive plan of escape from the consequences which would inevitably follow its adoption—a lowering of the American standards of living and social unrest.

"The question, therefore, rises whether any other course may be adopted which, while not in conflict fundamentally, with our foreign trade policy, will strengthen America's defensive plan against the inroads made on our foreign markets by the German-type of compensation trade or barter," the statement continues.

"The answer is to be found in an American barter system which implements our trade agreement policy, violates none of its principles, tends to increase the total of international trade during a period of economic crisis and which meets the challenge of German compensation methods, to which, on economic grounds, it is diametrically opposed.

Policy of Barter

"The proposal that the United States should actively engage in a system of barter as a national policy by which its surplus cotton and other farm products may be exchanged for essential raw materials like rubber, tin, manganese, and chrome, ores, mercury, etc., which are not produced in the United States or are produced in insufficient quantities, provides a constructive plan which, if conducted on sound economic lines and with an orderly process of consumption, should go far to meet and overcome the obstacles to freer international trading created by the compensation operation of the totalitarian nations."

The Council describes the German compensation agreements policy briefly and declares that the support given the United States Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act by the twenty-fifth National Foreign Trade Convention would not be compromised or impaired by adoption of an American barter policy provided the policy strictly conformed to the principles embodied in the Act.

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Virginia Handicraft Has Co-operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOWLING GREEN, Virginia—Virginia has a new industry, an industry of popularizing the handicraft skills so much a part of the tradition of the state. The Old Dominion Home Industries Co-operative has opened the first co-operative Craft Shop in this State and the first in four adjoining states. Located on Route 1, the shop now has on its shelves articles made by people of nearly 50 counties in Virginia. The products of 125 farm families and craftsmen are represented.

Articles sold not only delight the hearts of the buyers but also mean cheer and happiness for the sellers. If enough people of the State or visitors to it like miniature spinning wheels a nine-year old Negro boy of Essex County will make sweet music on a new banjo. At present he is strumming away on one made from a discarded box until his spinning wheels bring returns enough to buy a real instrument.

Americans at Work
The last of 12 articles on "Home Industries" in a three-part series of 36 articles

Crocheting a cow might seem an unusual accomplishment to some people, but a woman of Spotsylvania County finds the task quite worth the goal. When she lost the family cow the ambitious mother determined to make a way to include milk in the daily menu. She set about crocheting articles and stringing long strings of red pepper to be sold to raise money for another cow.

The Home Industries Co-operative has a double purpose. First it establishes a marketing outlet for useful articles made by people of the State, and, in addition, it develops with low-income families another source of supplemental income.

For example, in Pittsylvania County, a woman makes willow and honeysuckle baskets to furnish her a little income. In Prince William County a mother crochets articles to secure school books and supplies for her children.

A family in Campbell County with little income is gathering lightwood on the farm, splitting it into small pieces and making bundles to be sold to those who like a quickly-made wood fire. In Albemarle County a widow with no money to meet an emergency is making and boxing almond crisp candy for sweet-tooth customers.

What can be done in handicrafts by a little incentive is illustrated by the case of a Negro woman in Spotsylvania County. She has worked out patterns for making candlesticks from corn shucks. Another woman designed coasters from pine needles. One person sent the shop a supply of acorn buttons and acorn dress ornaments. As if rivaling for unique use of native materials, another family sent colorful table mats woven from shucks. The Tidewater region is represented by gossamer table mats of fish netting. Indian pottery is on the shelves. Tea towels have made a long journey from their original service as flour sacks. Old shirts and stockings have been converted into rugs.

And besides these, there are a hundred and one, so to speak, other articles, ranging from 10 cents to $45. Chairs, footstools, and woodwork are some of the larger pieces set among the pine cones and holly wreaths.

The Craft Shop was opened Nov. 1. The initial work of interesting Virginia people in reviving the handicrafts in a co-operative way was done by people of the Farm Security Administration. In contacts with rural people, Mrs. L. O. Browning and Aubrey N. Daffan of the FSA office in Fredericksburg noticed home-made articles. With Miss Mary B. Settle of the State FSA and Miss Maude Wallace and Miss Ella Agnes of the Agricultural Extension Department they discussed the possibilities of a marketing unit. Raymond Pippin, handicraft marketing specialist of Region IV of the Farm Security Adiministration agreed to assist in an advisory capacity. A group of people in Caroline and Spotsylvania counties decided to form a co-operative. S. J. Bruce of Caroline was named the first president.

Under the name of the Old Dominion Home Industries Co-operative, the organization is strictly non-profit and membership is open to any individual in Virginia.

Located as it is on Highway 1, the market already has had visitors from almost every state in the Union. Many of the visitors have taken home products representative of Virginia's handicraft skills. And the returns—a cow, hospital expenses, a banjo or extra money for home expenses—have brought already happiness to Virginia people who pride themselves on the articles they can create with their hands.

North Carolina Turns To 'Pigs and Poultry'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—When a radio speaker in North Carolina recently informed his hearers that many farmers are "turning to pigs," his remarks, of course, were not taken literally. However, it was not long before the real meaning of what he said was clarified by the statement that, during 1938, North Carolina farmers saved 1,403,000 pigs, making the swine population, Jan. 1, 1939, the largest since 1922, when the total stood at 1,675,000.

A conspicuous example of what Americans at home in one particular section are doing, in these days of readjustment, is found in the mountain town of North Wilkesboro, where poultry sales in 1938 ran to approximately $500,000, the returns going into the family chests of farmer folk living within a radius of 50 miles.

When a survey of this venture recently was made and the results were announced, these proved "surprising," even to many who had kept in touch with the situation. It is extremely doubtful whether many farmers who have turned from cotton and tobacco during recent years will ever return to these one-time staples which, when surpluses resulted and prices, consequently, went down, proved liabilities rather than assets.

For chickens alone, the sum of $400,000 was paid farmers bringing their birds to North Wilkesboro in 1938. Producers knew that whether they brought a lone "fryer" or a hundred hens, the result would be the same—cash, at the highest price, without any "advance" arrangements.

To the $400,000 chickens sold may be added $25,000 for turkeys and more than $75,000 for miscellaneous items, bringing the grand total within the shadow of the half million mark.

In addition to chickens and turkeys, farmers of the North Wilkesboro region are selling eggs locally in large quantities.

Pigs and poultry, then, are two of the definite things to which North Carolina farmers are "turning"—and, perhaps, some of them may not go gack to some of the things on which they formerly labored for doubtful returns.

How a Sausage Tree Built Up an Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A few miles south of the busy section of the city of Miami, on one of the main thoroughfares that parallels the coast line, is a little "house by the side of the road" in front of which is a tree. Lovelier than any poem is this sausage tree to its owners because it has brought them a substantial income.

Not for its crop of "sausages" is the sausage tree of so great value. Its prolific fruit is not edible. But it not only supports Mr. and Mrs. Charles Black, but has been the means of their having a comfortable income for a number of years.

However, this does not imply that all Mr. and Mrs. Black have to do is sit back and wait for the sausages to drop into their mouths, or pan. As is usually the case with any income, initiative and hard work are responsible for it. In this case the unusual tree has been utilized as a publicity agent, or advertising medium, one might say, for Mrs. Black's homemade cocoanut candy and preserves. That it has done a good job is proved by the fact that for the past two years five tons of the candy have been sold each winter over the counter of the little shop erected beside the sausage tree, with no other advertising and no agents.

Thirty years ago the seed of the Kigelia Pinnata, commonly called the sausage tree, was brought to South Florida, from the Victoria Lake region of Africa, by Dr. David Fairchild, distinguished government agriculturist. The young trees were propagated by the government experimental station near Miami and distributed in this section. Mrs. Black obtained one of the tiny shoots and planted it in her front yard.

About 10 years ago the tree began to have sizeable crops of its strange fruit which look exactly like great sausages tied to the branches by ropes. People began to stop and admire it and ask questions. About that time the Blacks found need of increasing their resources and Mrs. Black began making cocoanut candy and preserves from some of the rare fruit trees her husband had gathered from many parts of the world and cultivated on their place. Seeing the value of the sausage tree as an attraction, Mr. Black worked with it until he cultivated "sausages" that measure 27 inches in length and weigh approximately 15 pounds each.

The fame of the sausage tree grew, simply by word of mouth, and during the tourist season, hundreds of cars a day drive into the Black's yard, stroll in the garden enjoying seeing the rare trees and shrubs, as well as his very fine collection of Florida shells and coral, and if they care to, buy some cocoanut candy, or jelly. No admission is charged and nobody asked to buy anything. The candy and jelly are simply there is anybody wants them.

In Use With Coming of Swallow

P. H. Lovell

Time-Recording Pillar at Petts Wood
Memorial to William Willett, early champion of the long summer afternoon.

Daylight Saving Hours Noted By Shadow of Kentish Sundial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHISLEHURST, England, April 15—When daylight saving goes into operation in Great Britain tomorrow, the handsome granite dial at Petts Wood, erected by admirers of William Willett, the originator of the scheme for giving the working man more hours of summer leisure, will begin to tell correct official time. The dial, being set to "summer time," is one hour fast all the rest of the year.

People have been known to "twist" their sundials around, to try to make them show daylight time, but if this is done with a horizontal type dial, the fundamental upon which it tells time is upset, and hence it can never give correct "Summer time." Authorities who have made modern dials that work, advise those who must have their garden dials correct for daylight time, to paste new numerals over the old, then 12 o'clock would read 1 o'clock, one o'clock, two o'clock, and so on. The dial should never be twisted.

It may be that somewhere there is another dial permanently set to record daylight saving time. If so, the people of this Kentish town would like to know about it. Willett labored for many years to put his plans into operation, but did not survive to see them adopted.

If such a timepiece is properly made, it can record sunny hours as accurately as any finely made watch. Perhaps better, for temperature, pressure, oil, dust and a long list of other variables can cause a watch to speed up or slow down, while the sun continues to swing in measured pace, without varying. The fundamental of the sundial is, that its 12-o'clock line always lies in a true north-south direction. Therefore it is possible to plot the position and direction of a shadow cast on any surface in any position, marking it out in such a manner that it will record equal hours.

Periodically one hears of "an entirely new type of sundial," usually "discovered" by some amateur. Investigation always proves that it belongs to some well-known class, however; for from time immemorial, mankind has been telling time by the sun. There is all the room in the world for originality of design in sundials, but not in type. Experts say they've all been "discovered."

But improved dials or no, summer time will continue to be effective in Britain until Oct. 8. Summer time hours prevail also in France, Belgium and Luxembourg during the same period as in the British Isles. Spain follows suit, setting its clocks forward at 11 p. m. April 16.

Childhood Education Widens Its Sphere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15—Mindful of the "more than 2,500,000 children of school age in the United States for whom no schools are provided, and another 2,500,000 who are attending schools that are inadequate," the forty-sixth annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education in its closing session here went on record in favor of studying and supporting suitable measures for State and Federal aid to public education.

At the business meeting Friday several resolutions were also passed. It was resolved "to develop co-operative relationships which will further peace, promote democratic living and learning in the schools, and give increased time to thinking and planning with parents so that the school and home together may promote insight and understanding, attitudes and skills, essential to participation in a democratic culture."

Greater emphasis upon furthering programs to meet the needs of children of five years and under, was the intent of another resolution. This organization has long been active through its state branches in pushing measures that open up the way to free kindergartens and nursery schools as part of every local school system, and in making special provision in city playgrounds for the very young child.

To Act for Common Good

It was also resolved that members of the A. C. E. "become better informed concerning the community in which we live and work and play, to the end that we shall know its possibilities and its needs, its people and their relationships with each other, their satisfactions, desires and problems, and thus act constructively for the common good."

Urging that every teacher become a well-informed interpreter of the schools to the public, Miss Millicent Taylor, Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking at the final luncheon meeting, said that only as the citizens of each community understand what the schools are doing can the schools maintain the gains they have made in recent years.

"Educators cannot afford to be without intelligent public support of their work," Miss Taylor said. "In order to be in a position to inform citizens of the work and aims of their schools, teachers should consider it part of their jobs to go out into the community, study it with the idea of being of service, and take part with the citizens in community activities.

"They should share their talents, hobby enthusiasms, and their teaching abilities in whatever ways open up, never forgetting that first and last they are doing this to help people of the community toward a greater appreciation of education and therefore toward a more intelligent support of the schools."

Closer Community Work

In addition to becoming an active part of the community as an individual, the teacher through a study of such questions as the housing, the playgrounds, the industrial and cultural facilities of the community, should be bringing the community into the schoolroom and taking the school out into the community, she pointed out. More contacts, if intelligently used, prove invaluable interpreters between school, home and community, she added.

"As publicity workers for education, teachers also need to accept the responsibility of directly telling the community about the school," she went on.

Among the ways of doing this are the open-house nights when parents and others are invited back to school. The new type of superintendent's report, full of story-telling pictures, and the rotogravure section in a Sunday paper, were other methods mentioned.

The radio, also, was stressed, but the delegates were reminded that "dry educational talks do not convey to the families listening in the really thrilling place a modern classroom is."

Urging her audience to take the lead in making contacts with the local newspaper as a live channel for reaching the public, Miss Taylor proposed that every teacher inform himself through study and practice as to what makes good newspaper copy and how to present school material in an interesting newspaper style.

"There are good newspaper stories, especially in the feature field, in every live modern school," she said, "but teachers don't know how to see them, and reporters coming into the school for a few moments and unfamiliar with its work can't be expected to. Schools have changed a lot since most newsmen went to school. You know what is going on that is really big, and you know that the newspaper reaches the people. Therefore, as I see it, the responsibility lies with you teachers to study the problem, and take the lead in helping your newspapers get worth while stories, faithfully and interestingly presented. This means that you need to know more about journalism."

Miss Olga Adams, Associate Professor of Education, University of Chicago, was elected President of the Association; Miss Louise Alder, of Milwaukee State Teachers College, was made Vice-President representing kindergartens; and Miss M. Elisabeth Brugger, Iowa State Teachers College, Vice-President representing nursery schools.

Be Kind to Animals Week Opens April 17

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—April 17 to 23, inclusive, has been designated as "Be Kind to Animals Week," and in line with this observance, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announced today a nationwide drive for a kindly attitude towards all animals and an understanding of their needs. The Society, the oldest humane organization here, founded in 1866, said the campaign was not a drive for funds.

The New York society handles more than 300,000 animal cases yearly in its offices in the five boroughs.

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Monday, April 17, at 1:30 P. M., WHDH
Tuesday, April 18, at 11:00 A. M., WAAB
Tuesday, April 18, at 1:30 P. M., WORL
Tuesday, April 18, at 1:15 P. M., WCOP
Wednesday, April 19, at 10:15 A. M., WMEX
Sunday, April 23, at 2:30 P. M., W1XAL
Sunday, April 23, at 3:00 P. M., WBZ
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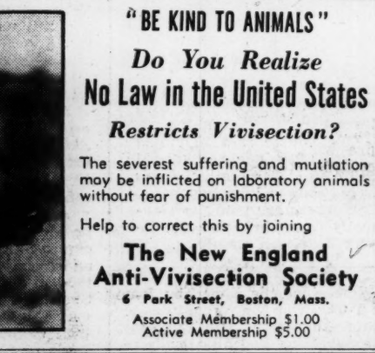
FOR ACTIVE FEET. The thrilling comfort found in our beautiful new Spring Plastics is your invitation to brisk walking, for these famous shoes keep you "on your toes" hours on end. As for their smart styling - come in and see the many models priced from $9.75 up and judge for yourself. Above: In artistically perforated black or blue calf $12.75.
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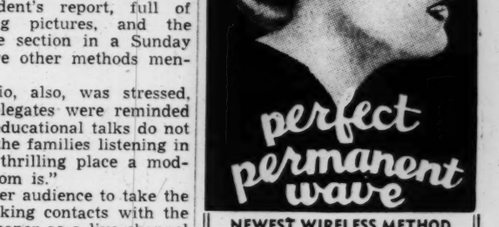

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President's Reported Advice To Foreign Revolt Protested

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's expressed hope that "our sister nations beyond the seas will break the bonds of the ideas which constrain them toward perpetual warfare" was questioned yesterday by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D(of North Carolina.

Quoting from the President's speech before the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Senator Reynolds asked Walter W. Van Kirk, Director of the National Peace Conference, who was appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"Do you think that any official of the American Government should advise or encourage the peoples of any government or governments to 'break the bonds' or overthrow their own forms of government?"

"No," replied Mr. Van Kirk, who acted as a witness for 40 peace organizations in the committee's neutrality hearings.

"Do you think we should dictate to other nations what sort of government they should have?" Senator Reynolds pressed.

The witness replied that he did not.

Most members of the committee withheld comment on the President's address, but Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, an Administration supporter, said he thought it expressed "the firm desire of the American people to bear a fair share of the responsibility for bringing about world peace."

"What the President is trying to do," Senator Pepper said, "is to feel our way toward some kind of helpful co-operation that will maintain world order and peace."

Berlin Protests Implication

BERLIN (AP)—An officially inspired German commentary declared April 14 that "war agitator Roosevelt" wants to "open a 'holy crusade' against the German people."

The reaction to President Roosevelt's Pan-American speech was published in Deutsche Dienst amid strong indications that the United States was rapidly being given a place alongside Britain on the Nazi list of enemies.

London Opinion Varies

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—The conservative London Times saw Roosevelt's Pan-American Day speech of yesterday as "greatly strengthening the resolution of peaceful nations throughout the world."

The Daily Mail said that "such phrases as 'We have a stake in world affairs,' and 'The New World will match force with force' may be fine oratory but they carry no farther the question of American intervention in European affairs."

The Daily Telegraph declared, "It is a paradox of the times that the most pacific nation on earth . . . should . . . be in a position to give the law to a continent armed to the teeth."

The News Chronicle said it was "undoubtedly true" that the New World could help the Old World to avoid impending disaster.

Quoting Mr. Roosevelt: An Unfair Interpretation?

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Did President Roosevelt in his Pan-American Day speech invite the people of totalitarian states to "break their bonds"?

One press association account of his remarks, at least, asserts the President did so, and already Senators have taken him to task for such a statement. Presumably this interpretation and its aftermath were at once put on the cable, and began stirring up feeling abroad. But is this a fair interpretation of the Chief Executive's remarks? Did he really say anything of the kind? Let readers judge. Here is what Mr. Roosevelt said, in two widely separated parts of his address:

There is no fatality which forces the Old World toward new catastrophe. Men are not prisoners of fate, but only prisoners of their own minds. They have within themselves the power to become free at any moment.

"Will Break Bonds . . ."

And later:

The truest defense of the peace of our hemisphere must always lie in the hope that our sister nations beyond the seas will break the bonds of the ideas which constrain them toward perpetual warfare. By example we can at least show them the possibility. We, too, have a stake in world affairs.

Interpreting these words, the reporter for an American press association wrote in the third sentence of his "lead": "His words, apparently inviting the plain people of totalitarian states to 'break their bonds,' were broadcast. . . . Mr. Roosevelt reminded all men that 'they have within themselves the power to become free at any time.' Carrying that thought further, he said: 'The truest defense . . . etc.'"

Now, it is important to note that Mr. Roosevelt said nothing about the plain people of totalitarian states. His first reference was to men in the Old World generally, and affirmed that they are able to free themselves from the catastrophe of war. They were to become free not from their internal bonds, but from "their own minds" forcing them toward "new catastrophe."

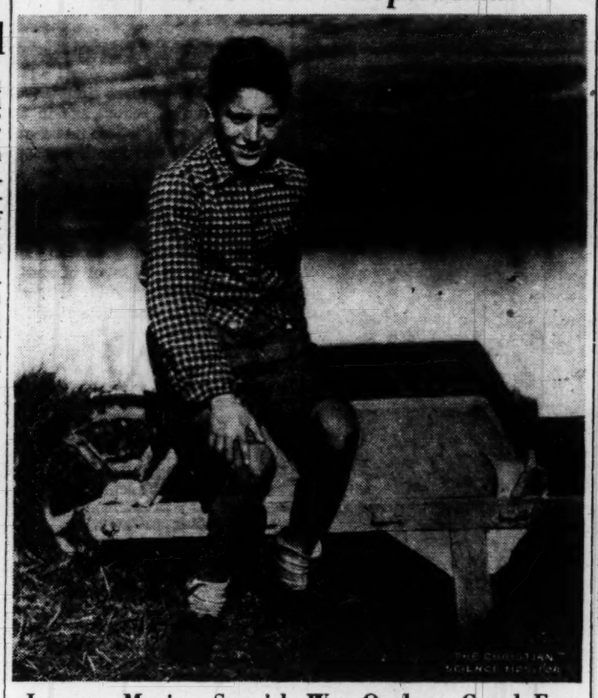
Bonds Designated

His second reference is not limited to totalitarian states, but speaks of "our sister nations beyond the seas" and then urges them not to break the bonds that bind them internally, but to break the bonds "of the ideas which constrain them toward perpetual warfare." It may be said that some of the "ideas" in totalitarian states constrain nations toward perpetual warfare, but surely the meaning of the President's phrase is wider than that. He refers, it would seem, to the long-standing historical causes which constrain the Old World toward warfare.

However, the press association interpretation that the President was advising foreign people to break their bonds immediately made a commotion. Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, said the President was "meddling." He said: "Any statement encouraging the citizens of nations in the world, advising them to overthrow their respective forms of government, is advising the citizens to revolt and engage in revolution. If that isn't meddling, if that isn't sticking our nose in other people's business, then there never has been meddling . . . etc."

Perhaps the end of this misunderstanding has not yet come. Perhaps there will be violent kickbacks from abroad, and stern editorial reprimands. But fair-minded citizens will do well to study exactly what the President did say.

Mrs. Roosevelt 'Adopts' Him



Lorenzo Murias, Spanish War Orphan, Cared For

A Home for Refugee Children: Nine Dollars a Month Does It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—With the "adoption" by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, of a Spanish boy, Lorenzo Murias, a drive has been launched here to find foster parents for other children of the Spanish Peninsula—victims of the war.

Eric Muggeridge, executive secretary of the Foster Parents Plan for Spanish Children, with headquarters at No. 55 West Forty-Second Street, said "adoption of 500 Spanish orphans by American families and church and social groups by July 1 would be sought.

Costs $9 a Month

"We feel sure that every American family will want to share in the joy of this great human work," Mr. Muggeridge said. "One may 'adopt' one of these youngsters for a year. The cost is 30 cents a day, or $9 a month. The 'adoption' may be made by an individual or by a group of persons. To each person or group adopting one of these children will be sent a photograph and short history of the child. When we receive an application for an 'adoption,' a child is taken out of the concentration camps and brought into our colonies."

International sponsors of the Foster Parents' Plan for Spanish Children include the Dutchess of Athol, the Earl of Listowell, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Lady O'Conor, Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Helen Keller, Thomas Mann, and Booth Tarkington.

The case history of Lorenzo Murias, "adopted" by Mrs. Roosevelt, reveals that his father and mother were killed in the war and that he has two brothers and a sister who were in the children's colonies in Catalonia, but Lorenzo does not know what happened to them. He was evacuated from Madrid in the beginning of 1937 and lived in refugee camps and children's colonies until he was sent to France.

Mr. Muggeridge declared that Mrs. Roosevelt's "adoption" of a Spanish orphan was "an indication of the deep love for children which she has always felt."

Film Folk "Adopt" 18

Mr. Muggeridge simultaneously announced the "adoption" of 18 Spanish orphans by employees of six motion picture companies—Warner Brothers, United Artists, Columbia, the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, the Paramount, and the Radio Keith Orpheum.

Mr. Muggeridge's organization has five children's colonies in and around Biaritz, France. He has just returned to the United States from Spain, where he helped to evacuate 1,000 children to the French colonies.

Hull Says Stop Sign Is Up

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The American republics have determined that attacking forces shall never enter this hemisphere, it was declared by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a Pan American Day address here last night.

Speaking at the Pan American Union, Secretary Hull, who is Chairman of the Union's Governing Board, asserted:

"The independent nations of the Western Hemisphere have more than once been the object of direct and indirect aggression from beyond the continent.

"In every contest since the era of liberation, they have driven the attacking forces from our shores; and the Pan American will is that similar forces shall never re-enter."

On the occasion of Pan American Day, he said:

"Pan American Day in the world as it is now constituted stands for an affirmation by half the world that it will not accept an international order based on force-politics, or the abrogation of underlying principles of justice, tolerance and law."

Secretary Hull emphatically denied that the insistence of American republics on peace was based on weakness.

"None can say," he said, "that we offer to the world an example of international adjustment maintained by reason because we have not at our command the more brutal weapons; nor can any harbor the illusion that our insistence upon international justice is an appeal which springs from weakness."

Roosevelt Pleas for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

after 10 a. m. today, reporters rushed to the White House, and just after 10:30 the President in his oval office read his cablegram to them with immense relish of the historic atmosphere. He annotated and commented on it verbally throughout, and dismissed the reporters with a shout and a delighted laugh: "Now, run, run!"

Result Remains to Be Seen

Whether a note couched in such stern language, on the heels of President Roosevelt's many recent criticisms of German and Italian policy — official, unofficial and semi-official — and following a German and Italian press campaign directed against him personally, can have great effect now remains to be seen.

It was evident, however, that the President thinks he has taken an astute and effective diplomatic move. He feels that he has put up to Herr Hitler a basic responsibility, that he has put Germany and Italy on a diplomatic "spot."

Thus he demands a "frank statement" of present and future policy. He promises an open road to further political discussions, if only Germany and Italy, by offering the requested guarantees, will "park their arms outside."

Teachers Strike For Back Salary

SHAMOKIN, Pa. (AP)—Declaring their funds and credit have been exhausted, 186 school teachers in Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties left classrooms April 14, vowing "not to return" until they are paid long-overdue salaries.

More than 5,400 pupils in 22 schools looked forward to an indefinite "holiday." The strike threat culminated months of efforts by the teachers to collect their salaries.

Officials and the teachers were agreed the school districts' financial difficulty resulted from inability to collect taxes. Anthracite companies are major taxpayers. The largest company, being reorganized under the bankruptcy laws, owes $939,000.

Censor Out of Job: Britain Criticized

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — The newspaper censor of Bucharest lost his job April 14 because he permitted an editor to question the value of British and French guarantees of Rumanian independence.

The censor, Colonel Hotineanu, was suspended by the Prime Minister's office for permitting the newspaper Curentul to speak slightingly of Britain's military competence.

The newspaper had said it would take a long time for Britain to develop an effective army, and any country depending on Britain might have "sad experiences."

Balkan Tension Lessened Since Allied Guarantee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 15—Developments in the wake of the British and French guarantees to Greece and Rumania have brought a measure of relief to the sorely tried Balkan nations.

Rumania, it is disclosed in dispatches from Bucharest, has recalled several classes of troops from the Hungarian borders. This action puts the seal of at least temporary pacification on the Rumanian-Hungarian border dispute which for several weeks has been one of the threatening points in Eastern Europe. It follows assurances on the part of Hungary, which have been given to the Rumanian Prime Minister, that the Hungarians will respect the Rumanian border. There is one proviso—that an agreement be reached on the treatment of the Hungarian minorities in Rumania.

[Associated Press dispatches from Bucharest said that there was no official intimation as to how many troops were being withdrawn but diplomatic observers estimated the number at 100,000.]

Bid to Russia?

Meanwhile a verbal agreement between Poland and Rumania has added to the solidarity which is being sought as a bulwark against aggression in the Balkan area. Poland and Rumania have hitherto been in alliance only against Russia. The new agreement extends their military arrangements to act against aggression from the West. It may pave the way for some formula by which Russian assistance can be assured for Europe's newly forming antiaggression bloc.

Despite these favorable developments, it must be pointed out that the relief which the Balkans feel is not yet complete.

It would be too much to expect the prestige of the Western democracies to be restored by a single move. For the influence of France and Britain had decreased appreciably in Southeastern Europe since last September. The result is that many leading Balkan diplomatists are asking extremely pertinent questions as to the extent which French-British declarations will be followed by military assistance.

One reason for this is that the Balkans, perhaps not appreciating democratic procedure and voluntary methods misconstrue Britain's apparent unwillingness to introduce obligatory military service. Moreover England seems to many observers in the Balkans to have progressed insufficiently in rearming to put teeth into its new commitments at once.

While the Axis countries prepare themselves in totalitarian fashion to fight, the small Balkan States have raised questions of whether the British would even defend their own Empire. For many Balkan peoples see no more than the immediate worth of a guarantee which they feel is only as strong as the standing army that supports it.

Reserve Shown on Pledges

Yet there should be no underestimation of the fact that many Balkan diplomats believe a coalition has at last arisen which holds hope of dealing with the expansionist tendencies of the Rome-Berlin axis. Official commitments—partly for fear of offending the Germans and Italians—take an extremely reserved line.

And another reason why the full import of Britain's assumption of definite guarantees is met with less than outspoken enthusiasm, is that the technical details of such co-operation have not yet been worked out.

Bulgaria and Rumania

Bulgaria, for instance, is now following a policy of waiting. Most Bulgarians are opposed to Italo-German aggression and resent the growing domination of these powers over the Balkans. But Bulgaria also has extremely serious grievances against its neighbors. It will by no means join them in any common anti-German action. It would simply try to get what it may out of the conflict if it comes.

The Rumanians, on the other hand, are undoubtedly deeply relieved by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration. Official circles, however, are inclined to emphasize that it is unilateral action. Since England has declared that it will help Rumania, that is a cause for gratitude in Bucharest. But for Rumanians to join in an anti-German front by giving Britain a reciprocal pledge as Poland did still seems excluded to most Rumanian observers at present.

Certainly for Rumanians to try to appease Hungary by territorial concessions seems quite out of the question. Minority concessions are a different matter. As Count Stephen Csaky, the Rumanian Foregin Minister, told Parliament April 13: "Rumania must know that Hungary has no hostile intentions. Relations between qur states might be improved immediately if Rumania were to negotiate and observe an honest minority treaty."

The withdrawal of Rumanian troops from the Hungarian border made an excellent impression in Budapest, and there were indications Hungary might also recall some of its border forces.

Yugoslavia which is now more than ever pinched between Germany, Bulgaria, and Italy since the occupation of Albania is deeply distressed, but hopes are still held in Belgrade that the conflict of Italian and German interests there will prevent dismemberment of Yugoslavia. Conversations, seeking to solve the domestic conflict between Yugoslavia's two chief racial groups, the Croats and the Serbs, continue.

Bob Has His Passport, Too

This Dog Won't Get Lost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Nobody's going to pull any wool over this dog's eyes. He knows just where he is, and if he doesn't, he knows his identification card will soon put things right again.

Bob is going on a journey with his master. He doesn't mean to get lost on the way, but there's always a chance that some strange, exciting smell will entice him away from master's heels when master isn't looking. But if master keeps tight hold of Bob's new wallet, it won't be long before he is trotting at master's heels again.

Dog owners, it seems, cannot always summon at command those "winged words" which should adequately describe their lost pet to the authorities. So the National Canine Defence League has taken the matter in hand and issued a special dog identification card. It is contained in a wallet which also holds license, pedigree, and photograph.

Hungary's Liberals Support Conservative Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary is moving toward elections, the date for which it is believed will soon be set. The campaign divides itself generally into a struggle between "reformers" and "standpatters."

Since the "reformers" have adopted authoritarian methods, many liberals have gone into the camp of the "standpatters." They prefer a reactionary status quo to a dictatorial reform movement.

National Socialists Opposed

On the extreme right are the various groups of Fascists, of which the chief one has been forbidden. It is trying to reorganize under a different name.

The National Socialists are potentially very strong. They are working for social and land reforms. However, being poorly led and greatly divided they stand little chance to win the elections.

The other opposition parties are Liberals, Clericals, and Small Farmers. All are more or less half-hearted, for they do not care to help the National Socialists overthrow the present Government. This Government, indeed, is anti-Jewish, authoritarian and conservative, but in the eyes of Jews, Liberals, Democrats, and Clericals is decidedly preferable to the National Socialists.

So the Government does not appear to be in danger. It is a sort of omnibus. A radical wing in Parliament under former Prime Minister Bela Imredy is pressing for reforms, just as a very conservative wing is opposing reforms. Dr. Imredy's group, which is almost National Socialist, stays with the Government Party as a tactical measure. Dr. Imredy is still the most outstanding "right-radical" politician in Hungary.

Compromises on Every Side

Hungary's whole political life is now swimming in compromises; the people are against Germany, the Government must go with Germany. The Nation would almost prefer now to let revision rest and co-operate with Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Poland against German aggression, but many of their leaders still talk of integral restoration. Politicians clamor to suppress the Jews, but see that in consequence, the economic situation grows daily worse. They want to put Jews out of vital positions, but do not like to see the freed posts being taken by Germans. Hungarians as a whole oppose giving the German minorities here greater rights, but also fear to offend the Germans because of their dread of the Third Reich.

To counteract growing pro-German activities a movement has been formed here for the defense of native Hungarians.

This movement publishes a monthly paper called Dragon, which at present is directing its attacks more against the Aryans than against the Jews, for it considers the Germans the greater danger for Hungary.

Opposition to the Germans has been increasing so rapidly that the "native Hungarians" have gained a great many supporters.

Since their organization includes only about 3,000,000 of the 10,000,000 people in the country, it has formed a second category of "adopted Hungarians." The requirements for getting into the second group are so drawn up that they would let in most of the Jews, but keep out a great many Germans. Many Hungarian patriots have almost reached a point at which they are willing to invite the Jews to help them fight the Germans.

Think They Can Survive

A constantly growing number of Hungarians is convinced that at no time since the liberation from the Turks, was the foreign danger greater than now. But they say, "We have survived all attacks for a millennium, and we shall also survive this one."

Nevertheless a situation similar to that which brought about the fall of Czecho-Slovakia might well develop in Hungary. For example, official Hungarian statistics put the number of Germans here at 480,000 and authorities predict that if present tendencies continue, the total will sink to 400,000; but the militant Germans in all their publications repeatedly affirm that they number 700,000 with a tendency to increase steadily.

These Germans are now organized in a much more effective way than before. They are demanding special representation in Parliament, more schools, and the recognition of a German folk group with very extensive authority over its members. They claim the right to determine whether a German child is to go to the German or Hungarian school.

These 700,000 (out of a total population of 10,000,000) are only half of the problem, for the Hungarians of German origin are vastly more than this.

Jobs in Germany 'Talk' in Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

A number of Hungarian men and women recently returned here from a spell of employment in Germany.

They were engaged for eight months at road building, digging, farming, and other heavy work in Germany, and were allowed to bring away their savings with them.

One couple said they had saved 1,940 pengoes (about $400) in eight months; others saved around 1,000 pengoes.

Workers are going to Germany from almost all Southeast European countries.

House to Hear Lindbergh Views

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Looking serious and purposeful, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is back from Europe on a private business trip with a date to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee next week and testify on neutrality matters.

He disembarked from the liner Aquitania, characteristically silent, flanked by policemen.

On the vessel with him were Dr. Alexis Carrel, the natural scientist with whom Colonel Lindbergh worked on the "mechanical heart," and Mrs. Carrel.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York said Colonel Lindbergh would testify next April 18 or 19 before the Committee, which is considering changes in the neutrality law. Representative Bloom, Acting Chairman, said he hoped the flier would have definite recommendations for insuring the neutrality of the United States in the event of war abroad.

Eleven uniformed policemen and detectives escorted Colonel Lindbergh from the Aquitania, and 100 more protected him from a large, curious throng which had gathered at the foot of the gangplank. He drove to the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, in Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. Lindbergh and their two children remained in Paris.

Roosevelt Plea To Dictators In Dramatic Message

(Continued from Page 1)

other nations now apprehensive as to the course which the policy of your Government may take.

Are you willing to give assurance that your armed forces will not attack or invade the territory or possessions of the following independent nations: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Iiechtenstein, Luxemburg, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Iraq, the Arabias, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Iran?

Such an assurance clearly must apply not only to the present day but also to a future sufficiently long to give every opportunity to work by peaceful methods for a more permanent peace. I therefore suggest that you construe the word "future" to apply to a minimum period of assured nonaggression—10 years at least—a quarter of a century, if we dare look that far ahead.

If such assurance is given by your Government, I will immediately transmit it to the governments of the nations I have named and I will simultaneously inquire whether, as I am reasonably sure, each of the nations enumerated above will in turn give like assurance for transmission to you.

Reciprocal assurances such as I have outlined will bring to the world an immediate measure of relief.

Two Essential Problems

I propose that if it is given, two essential problems shall promptly be discussed in the resulting peaceful surroundings, and in those discussions the Government of the United States will gladly take part.

The discussions which I have in mind relate to the most effective and immediate manner through which the peoples of the world can obtain progressive relief from the crushing burden of armament which is each day bringing them closely to the brink of economic disaster. Simultaneously the Government of the United States would be prepared to take part in discussions looking toward the most practical manner of opening up avenues of international trade to the end that every nation of the earth may be enabled to buy and sell on equal terms in the world market as well as to possess assurance of obtaining the materials and products of peaceful economic life.

At the same time, those governments other than the United States which are directly interested could undertake such political discussions as they may consider necessary or desirable.

We recognize complex world problems which affect all humanity but we know that study and discussion of them must be held in an atmosphere of peace. Such an atmosphere of peace cannot exist if negotiations are overshadowed by the threat of force or by the fear of war.

Responsibility to Humanity

I think you will not misunderstand the spirit of frankness in which I send you this message. Heads of great governments in this hour are literally responsible for the fate of humanity in the coming years. They cannot fail to hear the prayers of their peoples to be protected from the foreseeable chaos of war. History will hold them accountable for the lives and the happiness of all—even unto the least.

I hope that your answer will make it possible for humanity to lose fear and regain security for many years to come.

A similar message is being addressed to the chief of the Italian Government.

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Mine Workers and Operators In Deadlock on Penalty Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Intervention by the Federal Government was seen here today as practically the only visible way out of the contest between the United Mine Workers of America and the Bituminous Coal Operators of the Appalachian region as the conference at the Biltmore Hotel between their respective representatives appeared deadlocked.

Announcement today was that the operators had agreed to recognize the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for the miners, but stood adamant against the demand by John L. Lewis, President of the union, for a closed shop.

The operators also demand a continuation of the "penalty clause" of the old contract that expired on March 31 last and that the wages and hours provisions of the old treaty be renewed. To this latter demand Mr. Lewis has agreed, but is standing out firmly against any subscription to the "penalty clauses."

Decline to Act

"The Bituminous Coal Operators decline to act as recruiting sergeants to conscript for life all the mine workers of the Appalachian territory into Mr. Lewis's Congress of Industrial Organizations army for his war against William Green and the American Federation of Labor," an announcement by the mine owners says.

Under the "penalty clause" miners are assessed from $1 to $2 a day when they strike in violation of a contract.

Mr. Lewis's reply to the operators' charge that he was trying to make them "recruiting sergeants" was that the "penalty clause" had been "a particular source of abuse" and recalled that the Pittsburgh Coal Company, prior to the administration of J. D. A. Morrow, one of the operators' conferees in the present parley, had locked out 21,000 miners for two years. During this period, he said, the liabilities of the company to the miners thrown out of work by its action, on the basis of the penalty clause assessing a daily fine against a company for every miner locked out in violation of its agreement with the union, came to a total of $25,200,000. He stressed that it was such an instance as this that constituted the basis of the Mine Workers' contention that bilateral clauses were, in effect, only unilateral.

Just One Question

"There is just one question before the conference," Mr. Lewis said, "and that is whether the 'penalty clause' will be eliminated. The closed shop has no bearing on that proposition. Obviously the operators' proposition is designed to confuse the people's mind. It would create conditions whereby they could weaken the United Mine Workers by encouraging members to resign by reason of the open shop. It is easy to see why the United Mine Workers would not be interested in such an ambiguous proposal as the operators now present. The Mine Workers will continue to insist that the operators abandon their demand for the retention of these obnoxious conditions."

Meanwhile, reports from the territory stretching from Virginia to the Canadian border indicate a growing shortage of bituminous coal for industry, transportation and public service. Factories are closing down and the supply of fuel for electric power hourly becomes shorter.

A telegram received by Mr. Lewis from Berry and Foot, a Philadelphia Coal Company, says the New York Ship Building Corporation, of Camden, N. J., would have to stop work on one battleship, two destroyer tenders and two seaplane tenders for the United States navy next Saturday for lack of coal, and Henry T. Coates, Chairman of the coal committee set up by the National Association of Purchasing Agents, said industrial plants in New York State and in the area south of Hampton roads and west to Pittsburgh had sufficient coal only to operate for another two weeks "without serious difficulty."

Ernest Kelly, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service, said that by today approximately 110,000 miners in Pennsylvania woud have filed application for unemployment.

No Soft Coal Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—A shortage in the soft coal supply is not imminent, experts in coal trade circles said April 14, estimating that since the Appalachian Mines suspended operations on April 1 there has been a drop of 4,000,000 tons in the available supply, which on that date was about 41,000,000 tons.

A Commission spokesman said the average weekly consumption of bituminous coal at this season is 7,000,000 tons. He added that mines outside the Appalachian field are producing about 1,860,000 tons a week.

Virginia Situation Eases

CLINCHCO, Va. (AP)—Lee Long, Vice-President of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, said he believed the tense situation caused by the influx of a thousand or more organization-bent United Mine Workers from neighboring states had "eased somewhat" April 14 after the shutting down of the picketed mines.

Man Beaten in Kentucky

PINEVILLE, Ky. (AP)—At least one man was beaten and several were "dragged away" from their jobs April 14, Sheriff Martin Green said, when a band of 200 or more men attempted to halt work at a non-union Bell County mine. The incident was the third in Bell County in as many days.

Danish Royalty Comes to Danish California

McAllister; Hubert Voight, Santa Barbara County

Solvang in Santa Barbara County Visited

Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid (right) are greeted by townspeople in native costumes at a reception in Veterans Memorial Hall. Gunhild Jacobsen (left) presented a bouquet to the Princess.

Indian Women Learn Home Arts In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — A marked rise in the standard of living conditions among the Indian reserves of this Province is being achieved through the activities of Indian women's clubs.

Following the model of Canadian and American women's clubs, Indian women in Saskatchewan have developed new avenues through which to bring education and modernization into the reserves, according to Dr. Thomas Robertson, inspector of Indian agencies.

Commenting recently on these clubs, Dr. Robertson outlined work being done in a typical club on the Red Pheasant Reserve, near Battleford, Saskatchewan. The club, known as The Homemaker's Club, started in 1937 with 27 members at a time when few Indian women knew how to cook well or to sew.

Organized under the guidance of two white women, it met socially at first, and then work meetings were included with enthusiastic response. Women are taught darning, cooking, dressmaking, and baking. Demonstrations on canning were given. Today, in individual homes, Indian women regularly can fruits, vegetables, and meat.

During the sommer of 1938, the women of this club were encouraged to garden and were shown how to prepare soils, plant properly, and how to construct hotbeds. Lectures on beautifying homes are a part of the Club's activities, and members' homes are visited regularly, and the owners shown plans for improvement.

Indian officials claim that this activity has aroused the Indian women's interest and stirred them to better their homes and living conditions.

Organization of girls' clubs was undertaken for younger members. One such club was organized on the Keeheewin Reserve in Alberta close to the Saskatchewan boundary. In this club, the Indian girls are taught to cook and to sew. The girls in the club now make a practice of presenting the mother of each new Indian baby with a complete set of clothing, which the girls make themselves.

Danes Flock to Sunny Solvang To See Prince and Princess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The little town of Solvang in the heart of sunny Santa Ynez Valley, where ordinary days are peacefully uneventful, fluttered with excitement,, as well as with red and white Danish flags and the Star-Spangled Banner on that perfect spring day recently when Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark were its distinguished guests.

While Danish folk from all over California, and prominent guests from the surrounding towns, flocked into the settlement founded by Danes in 1911, Solvang gave the royal pair a heartfelt, simple, and dignified welcome.

Services and speeches were in Danish, as they customarily are in this quaint town.

The Crown Prince and Princess and their party motored to the Santa Ynez Valley from Santa Barbara, where they stayed over night at the Biltmore and where they were tendered a reception in the evening. The royal pair showed their enjoyment of their entertainment and often exclaimed over the beauty of the valley and its surrounding mountains.

They attended Good Friday services in Solvang picturesque white church with its square tower and red tile roof, a typical Danish country church in spite of the row of palm trees before it. Afterward they visited Danish Atterdag College, and then there was a reception for them, attended by 450, persons.

The bell in the tower tolled, and a hush fell on the congregation as the royal party entered the church. Thee Rev. Aage Moller, minister, preached a short sermon on the meaning of Good Friday.

Then the royal entourage were driven to the Atterdag College, now closed except for summer school. They signed the guest book and made a tour of the classrooms and equipment before proceeding to Veterans Building, decked in fruit blossoms, for refreshments served by young women in Danish national costumes. Solvang residents, also in costume, danced Danish folk dances on the stage, and Gunhild Jacobsen presented a corsage of orchids to the Princess.

In his welcome, Postmaster Arne Madsen said: "Those of us who were born over here have only heard what our parents and grandparents have told us of Denmark. But because we are far away we are none the less fond of our fatherland and there is a direct road between us and the old world because we have kept our language."

Presented by the Chairman, Alfred Jorgensen, with a gift of a leather-bound book filled with pictures of Solvang and its founders, Crown Prince Frederik said:

"I want to thank you for our reception today, and I assure you that the experience will remain with us for years to come. As we came driving through the Santa Ynez Valley bathed in sunshine, everything reminded me of a valley in Jutland of which I am particularly fond. It was a moving sight to see the two flags, the Dannebrog and the Stars and Stripes waving side by side as we entered Solvang.

"We count ourselves fortunate that we were privileged to join you in celebration of Good Friday in your handsome little church under the inspiring ministry of Pastor Aage Moller.

"I bring you cordial greetings from my parents, the King and Queen, who asked to be remembered to all Danes in America, not only those personally known to them but to all of you.

"We have closed the day in typical Danish fashion, if I may say so, around an old-fashioned coffee table. Dances were beautifully done. I never expect to see them better done anywhere. Your whole reception has been charming and we appreciate it deeply. Thank you for an unusual day."

Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid left Santa Barbara the following morning for the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco, before proceeding east, with many stops, to open the Danish building at the New York World's Fair.

Duce and Franco Trade Telegrams On Anti-Red Pact

ROME, April 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano declared today that no one could attempt to sever the new union of Italy and Albania without provoking terrific reactions from both peoples.

ROME, April 15 (AP)—Premier Mussolini and the Spanish General Francisco Franco exchanged telegrams of congratulations on Spain's adherence to the anti-comintern pact which also includes Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, and Manchukuo.

Signor Mussolini telegraphed:

"In the moment in which Spain chooses its path by adhering to the anti-comintern pact—and no nation had a better right to do it than Spain, which was tortured by Communists—I desire to express to you my earnest satisfaction for this new solid bond which unites our two peoples. Accept, Caudillo (Chief), this expression of my faithful friendship and my cordial greetings."

General Franco replied:

"I sincerely thank you for the expressions contained in your telegram. It is a source of particular satisfaction for me that Spain's adherence to the anti-comintern pact, which consecrates conduct steadfastly pursued by the Spanish people from the outset of the civil war, which is now finished with complete victory of our arms, helps render closer relations between our two countries. Spain will always be a solid bulwark against Communism. Accept, Duce, with my most affectionate greetings this testimony of my sincere friendship."

Gayda Warns of Trouble

Meanwhile, Virginio Gayda, Fascism's chief newspaper spokesman, warned today of an "acute, perhaps even explosive stage" in world events, as the rest of the Italian press renewed attacks on France.

Signor Gayda wrote in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia that current conferences between Premier Mussolini and German Field Marshal Hermann Göering would "make a new contribution to the system and activity of the Rome-Berlin axis."

Italy and Germany, the editor asserted, were able to confront "the system of encirclement" with forces "powerful and for the most part equal and similar" to the "hybrid association" opposing them.

Premier Mussolini told an Albanian delegation to Rome that their kingdom was now part of the Italian Empire.

"Your presence here marks the beginning of a new era for your people who are entering as equals the imperial community of Rome," Il Duce told them.

Flags Side by Side

"The flag of Skanderbeg (Albania's national hero) which will fly tomorrow in all Italy beside the (Italian) tricolor will show you the sentiments which the Italian people feel toward Albania.

"I promise you that Fascist Italy will give the new Albania justice, order, and well-being and you know that when I promise I fulfill."

Herr Göring was received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel while Frau Görnig was received by Queen Elena. The King and Queen then entertained the German guests at a state luncheon in the palace.

Signor Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said a royal prince would be named to represent the King in Tirana.

Poland and Rumania Unite Against Reich Aggression

WARSAW, April 15 (AP)—Poland and Rumania united today against any German drive into Eastern Europe and drafted strong defensive plans.

The two nations, formally allied since 1921 to protect their eastern frontiers against Soviet Russia, exchanged pledges to unite in armed resistance to aggression by Germany or a possible German satellite nation.

Permanent military missions in both Warsaw and Bucharest were in close contact. It was understood that Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army, would become supreme commander of both armies in case of war.

Russia in Negotiations

Mutual pledges were exchanged orally between Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck and Rumanian Ambassador Richard Franasovici in Warsaw and Rumanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu and Polish Ambassador Count Roger Raczynski in Bucharest.

Soviet Russia, against which the original Polish-Rumanian alliance was directed, is in negotiation with Britain over aid against aggression. Russia might pledge airplanes, tanks, guns, and other equipment.

[Both Poland and Rumania would rather not have Russian troops on their soil, for they fear the possible spreading of Communist propaganda.]

General Johan Laidoner, Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian Army, was expected to arrive in Warsaw April 16 for talks with Marshal Smigly-Rdyz.

Firm on Danzig Issue

Both Rumania and Poland have received British and French pledges of help against aggression. The present Rumanian-Polish pledges were considered all the more significant because it had been thought that Poland would avoid new, formal agreements to avoid any chance of offending German sensibilities.

Poland was said, too, to hope for a fair solution of the Danzig question. Informed circles said Poland insists that its interests be safeguarded in Danzig, at the head of the Polish Corridor which separates East Prussia from the rest of Germany.

Russia Buys Australian Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Apparently finding it cheaper to buy Australian wheat for Vladivostok than to transport its own grain across Siberia from producing areas, Russia has recently made several purchases from exporting firms here.

At one time the Russian purchases totaled seven cargoes amounting to more than 2,000,000 bushels. A price of 1s. 9d. to 2s. a quarter—a higher price than that recently paid by England for considerable quantities from Argentina—was paid by the Vladivostok agents.

Although straight-line distances show that the Ukraine, Russia's principal grain-producing area, is slightly nearer to Vladivostok than Sydney, an explanation might be found in the fact that water transportation, as from Sydney, is generally cheaper than would be the cost of rail transportation across Siberia.

The Russian purchases caused a short-lived stir on a hitherto stagnant wheat market as exporting firms took action to fill the orders. The Australian exporting surplus for 1939, computed by deducting the home-consumption requirements from the sum of the 1937 harvest surplus and the 1938 harvest, is expected to be 103,000,000 bushels. Commonwealth Statistics estimate that the recently completed 1938 harvest will be 145,000,000 bushels, and the carry-over from the previous harvest is estimated at 14,000,000 bushels.

WPA Men Freed in New Mexico

SANTA FE, N. M., April 15 (AP)—Stanley Miller, former Assistant Federal Attorney and son-in-law of Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, was acquitted with eight co-defendants by a Federal Court jury yesterday of charges of conspiracy to make political use of WPA.

It was their second trial. A jury deadlocked last February after it acquitted 14 others tried with them under a general conspiracy indictment.

Forty-seven persons originally were named in the blanket indictment. One defendant passed on prior to the retrial, one pleaded guilty and the remainder were dismissed by the Court on behalf of the Government.

The defendants just acquitted with Mr. Miller were B. W. Means, Lot Gonzales, Fred Duran, Peter P. Coleman, Joe Sandoval, Paul Black and Joseph Dearmond, all former WPA supervisory employees; and Richard Durand, Field Agent of the Internal Revenue Department in Albuquerque.

The verdict brought to a close Government prosecution of all but a few minor defendants of 80-odd indicted in connection with violations of the WPA code in New Mexico.

A few minor cases still are pending; the Government gained convictions against 10 others, and three pleaded no defense. Dismissals accounted for the remainder.

In both trials the defense claimed the prosecution of Mr. Miller and others was motivated by state politics, and "born of malice" to "kill off Senator Chavez politically forever."

Mr. Miller's "only crime," the defense asserted, was that he was the son-in-law of Senator Chavez.

The Government introduced testimony from more than 100 witnesses that Mr. Miller was the director of an organization designed to exact political tribute from WPA workers under penalty of cutting noncompliers from work relief rolls.

N. Y. World's Fair Drops Rain Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York World's Fair has decided not to take out insurance against rain on its opening day, April 30.

Officials gave up the idea after a pool of 28 underwriters would offer only $50,000 coverage, at a rate of $116.25 per $1,000. That wasn't enough protection for the Fair Corporation, which hopes to take in $500,000 from 1,000,000 visitors the first day.

Coup by Foes of Pendergast Weakens His City Hall Hold

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15 (AP)—With Bryce B. Smith, the "Little Mayor," seizing control of Kansas City's government at the height of a Federal-State crime purge, political observers wondered today just how much Democratic "Boss" T. J. Pendergast's power had been sliced.

Mayor Smith stepped from virtual obscurity into this city's sensational political upheaval and usurped the city manager powers of Henry F. McElroy, the Pendergast spokesman. Mr. McElroy's resignation was announced a few hours later. He had served 13 years.

Outwardly, Mayor Smith appeared to be in complete control. His colleagues on the City Council yesterday asked him to take over the City Manager's duties without title. He is not eligible for the position under the charter. Mayor Smith has been Mayor nine years and has three years yet to serve on his third term. The Mayor, a native of Indianapolis, came to Kansas City as a boy. He inherited a bakery from his father and developed the business into a chain of 26 bakeries.

Mr. Pendergast faces income tax evasion charges. Startling narcotics, illicit alcohol and gambling raids by Federal and State officials have increased criticism of the Pendergast-controlled Police Department.

But many political veterans asserted that, although these developments had cut into Mr. Pendergast's strength, they also had knit more closely the rank and file of his organization. They pointed out that in the 1938 city election "the Boss" elected all but one of his candidates by a 70,000 majority, despite bitter Fusionist attacks.

There were published reports that three important department heads would be forced to resign:

Otto P. Higgins, Director of Police.

R. Emmett O'Malley, Superintendent of the City Water Department, indicted with Mr. Pendergast on income tax evasion charges. Mr. O'Malley, ousted as State insurance superintendent by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, was given the city job.

T. J. Hardwick, veteran fire chief.

About 1,000 jobs are involved in the three departments.

Observers disagreed as to whether Mayor Smith's surprise coup was designed to wrest control of the city government from Mr. Pendergast, or was an attempt to regain public confidence until "the heat is off." His friends insist he just "got enough" of criticism of the city, decided to act—and did.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Chartreuse de Parme' as Opera

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The Opéra has just staged a work which has given rise to a lively controversy. It is the "Chartreuse de Parme," a lyric drama in 11 scenes, based on the novel by Stendhal. The undertaking was dangerous, considering that the whole merit of this masterpiece lies in the subtlety of its analysis of thought, and not in its action. But in the theater it is action which is the means of creating the lyric emotion. The libretto made from the novel, therefore, necessarily shows grave flaws, for it gives us an incomplete and distorted picture of the original work. The task of composing the music, which would have dismayed the greatest composers of today, was undertaken by a quite young musician, M. Henri Sauguet, and it is this experiment which has roused such vigorous protests. The case of the "Chartreuse de Parme," indeed, goes beyond the personality of the composer to pose a problem of a general nature.

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It is well known that after the war young composers found themselves faced with an exceptional situation. Their elders had disappeared. Furthermore, the musical world had been completely transformed, and it was a new public which occupied the seats in our concert halls and our opera houses. A certain number of young composers profited by this situation to rush into the limelight by means of effective publicity methods, taking advantage of the inexperience of the new public.

It was a time when people began to affect a profound contempt for technique. Painters had taken the lead by proclaiming that instinct alone was entitled to consideration, and that it was useless to bother onself with craftsmanlike scruples in order to express one's thought sincerely. A genius can, of course, make shift with this formula, but generally speaking it is adopted with enthusiasm by those of mediocre talents who find in it a useful excuse for their ineptness. This was the case with many musicians who have given us sonatas, quartets, and symphonies before they learned harmony, fugue, counterpoint and orchestration.

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The composer of the "Chartreuse de Parme" was one of the favorites in this school, which was ironically baptized "l'Ecole des Ignorantins." With a technical education which was insufficient, he boldly tackled the theater and the concert hall. So people were naturally surprised to learn that he had no hesitation in putting to music a subject as important and formidable as the "Chartreuse de Parme." The result was what one might expect. This score, lacking invention and individuality, betrays constantly a lack of craftsmanship which shocks professional musicians. One cannot be indulgent about such experiences because they have in them a serious element of injustice. They would not justify the severity of critics if, as they say, this injustice really "did no one any harm." But such is not the case. The presentation at the Opéra of the "Chartreuse de Parme" did do harm. In denouncing it I am defending all honest students of music who, in their classes in composition at the Conservatory, or in the silence of their work chambers, are courageously learning the difficult secrets of their art.

We must add that the Opéra gave a magnificent mounting to the 11 scenes of the "Chartreuse de Parme." The décors were ingenious and the costumes attractive. The Opéra also provided it with an equally splendid cast, which included Mmes. Germaine Lubin, Jacqueline Courtin, Germaine Hamy and MM. Jobin, Endrèze. Huberty, and others.

Some days later, the Opéra gave us a new work by a young composer, M. Maurice Thiriet, who is better versed in his craft than M. Henri Sauguet. The work was a ballet taken from "La Nuit Vénitienne," by Alfred de Musset. Truth to tell, not much remains of the action conceived by the poet. Mme. de Brimont contented herself with showing us the mild flirtations in which Laurette indulges successively with Rasetta and the Prince of Eysenach. The action is presented in a setting which recalls the stylization of marionettes. This stylization accentuates the philosophic, ironic character of these sentimental maneuvers, executed in the atmosphere of the Carnival of Venice. A very attractive score, melodic and rhythmic, though offering no very great originality, gives the dance adequate support.

Irish Ballet Is Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Irish Ballet Production Society has been successfully launched in the Peacock Theater. The Society was formed to co-ordinate the efforts of the three schools of ballet which have come into existence in Dublin in the last two years, and of co-operating with them for the production of ballet in Ireland. There is no intention of forming an organization which would supersede or even combine the three schools, which are working along different lines, but all striving toward evolving a distinctive Irish ballet.

It is proposed that the new Society confine itself to productions to which each school would contribute chosen performers to work under one director. This scheme should not in any way interfere with exhibitions by members of any school.

The Abbey Theater is the natural home for a movement of this kind, and the directors are helping the new Society in every way. That ballet has become popular in Ireland was proved by the support given to the Old Vic-Sadlers Wells Ballet from London last September and by the recent visit of the Ballets Jooss.

Vandamm Studio

Detail From 'The Philadelphia Story'

Vera Allen and Katharine Hepburn in the Theater Guild's production of Philip Barry's play at the Shubert Theater, New York.

Historical Juxtapositions

By Jan Gordon

London

Although there have been several smaller exhibitions, showing considerable promise, by the younger painters in London, the more prominent recent shows have been largely historical in subject and enlivened by interesting juxtapositions.

At the Burlington Galleries the Anglo-French Art and Travel Society has staged an illuminating collection of French Caricature, from 1750 to 1850, which is neatly contrasted with a roomful of English Popular Prints of the Napoleonic period, the latter from the unique collection of Mr. Minto Wilson. The French prints include examples by Daumier, Gavarni, Debucourt, Decamps, Guys, Doré and, on a few youthful occasions, Delacroix. Many exploit the then recently discovered process of lithography, and, by that curious inspiration that seems to attend the early practitioners of a new method, the art is carried almost at once to an astonishing technical competence. Many of the prints here are very fine examples both of the methods and of the artists represented, and vividly illustrate the period.

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Compared with the French the English artists of 1800, or thereabouts, were coarse, vulgar and crudely libellous, although it is true that the crudity results in a deal of vitality not without stimulating quality. In this direction Gilray is pre-eminent, although, because of the subject limitations, his overpowering rival Rowlandson is not represented in an adequate fashion.

This fine exhibition is supplemented at the Rembrandt Gallery by the only comprehensive collection of "French Graphic Art," stretching from Ingres to the present day, that has been held in London except the one staged at the British Museum in 1932 while the exhibition of French Art was being held at Burlington House. A similar period is covered at Agnew's Gallery, but in water colors of the British school. This maintains its high level, contrasting new works with old, so that Cotman and Turner may be compared almost directly with Sickert and Du Plessis. A one-man show by Keith Baynes reveals this vigorous artist making further progress in the cursive vitality of his color.

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The contrast of past and present is drawn more sharply at Tooth's Gallery, where an exhibition called "Contrasts and Affinities" brings together "Four Centuries of Flower Painting." At Agnew's, past and present hang in separate compartments, but here they are alternated, old, neat Netherlanders vying with broad, uncompromising modernists. But the contrasts are happy, each bringing out qualities in the other. Thus the power of Matthew Smith brings out the precision of Cornelis van Spaendonk, and one may compare a composition almost similar in motif tackled by such different temperaments as Van Gogh and Balthasar van der Ast.

Another historical survey, though of a period of more recent origin and of very short duration, is the collected show of the Campden Town Group at the Redfern Gallery. The group lasted some four years under the presidency of Spencer Gore, although the actual group was basically inspired by the work of Sickert. The years 1911 to 1914 are, however, quite important in British art. They represent the period when Britain became more completely conscious of what had been going on in France, and when the Allied Artists Association, which tried to set up in London the equivalent of the Paris Indépendants, was founded by the late Frank Rutter, formerly London art critic of The Christian Science Monitor. A few Britons, among whom may be cited P. Wyndham Lewis, Phelan Gibb and C. R. W. Nevinson (recently elected an Associate of the Royal Academy), dashed boldly into revolutionary experiment, but another group, the Campden Town, with that genius for compromise preeminently British, adopted the color of Gauguin, the pigment of Van Gogh, and some of the conscious plane planning but not the distortions of Cézanne, and so made a fauvism fit for Britons to digest.

With the claims of the preface that "this group of painters has had an influence on English art not even second to the Pre-Raphaelites," I cannot agree. The one outstanding aim of the Campden Town Group was to enhance the picture area by the use of rich, contrasting color and the suggestion of space and solidity by color management. But the normal British painter is afraid of color and generally plays safe with cautious tints, which was not the Campden Town idea at all. Among the artists of the true nucleus, Spencer Gore showed very real gifts. Charles Ginner has become one of the brilliant lights of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.

Lord Longford's Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

During each of his seasons at the Gate Theater, Lord Longford brings to Dublin audiences plays that, elsewhere, are usually presented only by art theaters which, by means of subscriptions, are secured against loss. Last year, he gave us Molière and the previous year he staged a play by John Webster. This season his choice lighted on Christopher Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."

Marlowe's treatment of the famous legend is not of the kind that lends itself easily to presentation in simple form in the modern way. His knowledge of the theater was obviously negligible and he practically ignored the usual directions as to the locale of scenes. This often makes the reading of his plays difficult and it always puts an onus of responsibility on the modern producer if he has in mind making his production acceptable to the average playgoer.

At the Gate, Peter Powell succeeded admirably as far as the main thread of the play is concerned, albeit the appearance of the Seven Deadly Sins in modern garb was an incongruity. Again, he struck another grating note by presenting Marlowe's comedy scenes as part of a Harlequinade with Harlequin acting also as Chorus to the Play.

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The production confirmed this writer in the belief, based upon a reading of the text, that, of the two chief characters, Faustus and Mephistopheles, the latter is the real hero. In his own words, Mephistopheles "carries hell with him wherever he goes." That hell is not of a will to be evil and to work evil, but of remorse, or rather of the hopelessness of the remorse that is his:

> Think'st thou that I, who saw the face of God,
> And tasted the eternal joys of heaven,
> Am not tormented with ten thousand hells,
> In being deprived of eternal bliss?

That speech contains the key to the character of Mephistopheles and Noel Iliff gave us a portrait in every way consistent with it. He played with great dignity throughout and, although he had comparatively little to say, he dominated the play. John Stephenson as Faustus delivered the verse with brilliancy, but for dramatic effect he relied almost entirely upon his voice to the neglect of physical acting.

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Again, the play may be described as a study in contrasts. On the one hand, Mephistopheles had no choice but to act as the instrument of evil and he performed his task with obvious reluctance. Previous to the signing of the fatal document, he goes as far as he can go toward dissuading Faustus from the course which he contemplates. Thereafter, his attitude towards the Doctor is one of pity mingled with contempt. On the other hand, Faustus, having full freedom of will, deliberately chooses the path of evil and ignores the voice of conscience while he laughs at the deity, whom Mephistopheles still worships in his heart.

The performance was not only interesting, it was highly enjoyable, apart from the innovations. Such productions are always welcome but Lord Longford would do himself and the theater in Eire a greater service if he discouraged attempts to present fine plays of the Elizabethan period in a manner that is too obviously a compromise between the Elizabethan and the modern theaters. The device confounds the average playgoer and he loses sight of the play which, presented for what it is, with a minimum use of modern lighting and with the simplest setting, would stand on its own merits and be enjoyed as a classic and as a novelty.

J. J. H.

The Jamesian Touch

By Harold Hobson

London

"Asmodée," at the Gate Theater Studio, has no character comparable with the Cornish servant girl who, in a popular drama at another theater, surrenders to a murderous impulse whenever she hears the music of a church organ; nor has it anyone similar to the Victorian gentleman in a second contemporary play who drives his wife mad in the intervals of searching for jewelry in a house whose occupier he has killed 20 years earlier; nor in lugubriousness of incident does it rival a third play whose action is precipitated by the ghosts of slain soldiers. But in sheer effectiveness of horror it exceeds any of them.

It seeks not that shock of startling surprise, in the "Frankenstein" and "Dracula" manner, which produces either shivers or giggles, but rather a gradually increasing sense of unease, impalpable but not to be escaped, of which the supreme example is "The Turn of the Screw."

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Outwardly its story is lacking in incident. A young and attractive English youth comes to spend a few summer weeks at a French country house in order to perfect his knowledge of the French language. It is not a large household. There are the owner, a widow, Mme. Marcelle de Barthas, (Miss Mary Hinton); her two children, Emmanuele and Jean, (Miss Joyce Redman and Master Clive Baxter); Mademoiselle (Miss Veronica Turleigh), the girl's governess; Blaise le Bel, the boy's tutor; a servant, and the village curé. The subject of the play is the emotional relations of Madame, Mademoiselle, Emmanuele, Blaise le Bel, and Harry Fanning, the Englishman.

At the beginning it is plain that the tutor is ridden by an overwhelming jealousy where Madame is concerned, while for him Mademoiselle has an affection more controlled, less selfish, but not less unhappy. Emmanuele, a simple, serious girl of 17, believes she has a religious vocation, and Madame, tall, cool, eminently sensible, evidently has a firm, perhaps rather callous, hold upon the situation.

The arrival of Harry Fanning (Mr. Peter Coke) naturally has a disturbing influence on this country household, remote from all forms of active civic life, and so possessed of unlimited leisure in which to examine, discuss, encourage, and develop its difficult emotional problems. Madame finds Harry a pleasant and attractive young fellow; the tutor's jealousy becomes a flaming torture, so that he breaks down, and leaves the family for a short time; Mademoiselle is distressed at his misery; Emmanuele forgets her vocation, and falls in love with Harry: and when this happens Madame's feeling for him deepens, she in her turn becomes consumed with jealousy, and the atmosphere of the home is tense and livid.

This is the first step towards Madame's undoing. Her self-possession, destroyed, inadvertently, by one man, is not recovered when she renews contact with the other; and Blaise le Bel, on his return, slowly, subtly, by devious ways and whispers, takes advantage of the situation. When the last curtain falls he is still entirely devoted to her; he still has the same wretched capacity for uncontrolled jealousy; but he is her master.

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The Blaise le Bel of Mr. Wyndham Goldie is a very fine performance. There was a time when this actor appeared stiff and impassive, incapable of either feeling or communicating deep emotion. But since the beginning of this year he has cast these handicaps aside. He is showing, moreover, striking versatility.

Another psychological study was recently and briefly at the Globe Theater, Mr. Keith Winter's "We at the Cross Roads" attempted to narrate the change of character which came over four undesirable people when they had a strange adventure on the edge of the African desert. The characters were not well chosen. The bitter-tongued novelist, the bad woman with the heart of gold, the foolish, jealous wife, and the unconstant stockbroker are too familiar persons of the drama to be productive of much pleasure unless they are presented with a keener perception of detail than Mr. Winter on this occasion displayed. Nor was their adventure well invented. Their meeting with their reproachful, younger, and better selves never became convincing, and the piece, in spite of a certain wit and grace, deservedly failed.

Rossini Mass Revived

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

In reviving Rossini's "Petite Messe Solennelle" the Philharmonic-Symphony Society and its conductor, John Barbirolli, have emphatically enriched the local music season in a department in which New York is at present relatively poor—the choral. The Mass was given at the three Carnegie Hall concerts of April 5, 6, and 9, attracting deserved attention.

How far we lag behind here chorally may be gathered from the fact that only one previous performance of the Mass could be recalled, no matter how old the inhabitant consulted, and even that —conducted by Giulio Setti at an opera concert at the Metropolitan some time in the century's teens —has not yet been located exactly by the date hounds. In any case, it seems to have passed practically unnoticed.

Not so these Philharmonic-Symphony performances. They brought the work squarely to the fore.

Perhaps the prevailing neglect of the Mass which has gone on for many years now is largely due to the relentless demands it makes on the four soloists. One of Rossini's explicit reasons for composing the work was his desire to leave a final example of the correct way of writing for the human voice. He did so with distinguished success, but at the same time it takes accomplished vocalists to profit by the generous opportunity provided for the exhibition of sound vocal art.

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The fact that a good deal of the Mass is operatic in style merely places it in a school of church music that has important exemplifications from the early Masses of Mozart to Verdi's Requiem. Rossini's melodies are always beautiful and the expression never lacks dramatic appropriateness. The curious may be interested in tracing the indebtedness to Mozart, and the tenor's solo, "Domine Deus," opens with the sincerest of compliments to Chopin's E flat Nocturne, op. 9, No. 2. There are also evidences of Rossini's influence to come on the later works of Verdi—not only the Requiem, but "Don Carlos," "Otello," and even "Falstaff."

Certain sections of the Mass, it is worth while pointing out for those unacquainted with the score, are in style distinctly ecclesiastical. The great fugue of the "Cum Sancto Spiritu" Handel or Bach need not have been ashamed to sign. Imposing, too, is the "Et Vitam Venturi" fugue. The "Kyrie," with its Palestrinian "Christe Eleison," is deeply devotional, as is the intimately tender "Crucifixus," and the instrumental offertory has the character of a Bach chorale prelude. Finally, the "Agnus Dei," for contralto solo and choral responses a cappella, ending with a magnificent combination of all the forces, illustrates both Rossini's skill in construction and his unfailing dramatic sense.

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Mr. Barbirolli conducted with inspiring enthusiasm, but the cuts he made in the "Cum Sancto Spiritu" and the "Et Resurrexit" (including the "Et Vitam Venturi) were, to put it mildly, incomprehensible. He also disregarded the majority of the expression marks in which the score abounds, thus again and again sacrificing important dynamic contrasts. He had a good chorus, though, in the Westminster Choir, now of Princeton.

It is a fact, too, that Mr. Barbirolli repeatedly forced orchestral tone to the detriment of the solo singers, and quite unnecessarily, for Rossini's orchestration is a model of judiciousness, balance, and clarity, and there was the orchestra of the Philharmonic-Symphony to play it!

Of the soloists Ria Ginster, the soprano, carried off first honors, thanks to elevation of style, a rare feeling for the phrase, and truly exquisite shading. Thus her two solos, the "Crucifixus" and the "O Salutaris," became executively the artistic peaks of the performance. Bruna Castagna, the contralto, and Leonard Warren, a baritone of ample voice but not quite the range for this bass role, sang with abundant power and next to no expression. Charles Kullmann in the tenor part was out of his element.

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At the Metropolitan Opera House the resident company paused between two tours for a series of five performances on April 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The two "Parsifals" and the "Tristan und Isolde," all with Lauritz Melchior and Kirsten Flagstad to head the casts, were the outstanding events. The season's only Metropolitan "Carmen," which opened the series, seldom rose above ordinary routine. The chief singers were Mmes. Castagna and Burke (Micaela) and Messrs. Martinelli and Pinza. Still less noteworthy was the single "Bohème."

French and English Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the present state of enthusiasm for French films "Les Gens du Voyage," at the Academy, and "Education de Prince," at the Curzon, opportunely remind us that not every product of the Paris studios is necessarily a work of art. Neither of them tackles a particularly fresh subject, nor tackles it in a particularly fresh way. The best points in "Les Gens du Voyage" in especial are reminiscent of things that have been done before on the screen, though not perhaps done better. It is definitely the more entertaining film of the two.

"Education de Prince" is a satire upon international politics, with the always admirable Leon Jouvet in the role of a financier who arranges revolutions to chime in with the requirements of the stock markets. The young exiled prince who is chosen to return to his country is an attractive figure, and his inconvenient flirtation with a girl of the people is treated with a touch of gay poetry, but on the whole the humor of the piece is only half-hearted. International politics, after all, is not at the moment a particularly uproarious subject for contemplation.

It is a far cry from "Education de Prince" to the circus world of mud and rain and flapping tents of "Les Gens du Voyage." Some people find the chief thrill of the circus in the lions and tigers; others in the, skill and grace of the performers on the tightrope and the flying trapeze. "Vaudeville," the film that made Emil Jannings and Lya de Putti famous, and Anthony Asquith's "Shooting Stars," both produced in the silent days, naturally concentrated on that aspect of circus excitement that appeals most strongly to the visual sense; but the coming of the microphone encourages "Les Gens du Voyage" to dwell rather in an atmosphere of animal bellowings and whimpers than in the tent top. The change is not an improvement.

A more solidly efficient film from the point of view of entertainment is the British production, "The Ware Case," directed fluently and competently by Robert Stevenson. This picture is based on a well-made story by George Pleydell Bancroft, in which a gay, ne'er-do-well aristocrat, a man who bilks his creditors and blarneys them with equal unscrupulousness and charm, is acquitted on a charge of murdering his tight-fisted brother-in-law. Clive Brook, cutting clean across his record as the ideal representative of that breed of English gentlemen who remain completely impassive in face of the most terrific emotional crises, reveals a lightness of touch, an insouciance, which come as a surprise.

Equally surprising, but quite convincing, is the final twist of the plot that shows the irresistible Ware to have been guilty after all.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Choosing The Summer Camp

It Should Meet the Child's Needs and Help Him Grow

By Haydn S. Pearson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the outstanding contributions of America to education is the summer camp. The late Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, said, "The organized summer camp is the most important step in education that America has given the world."

Summer camping has come to the fore in the last twenty years. Proof of its vital place in modern life for young people, and of the regard in which it is held by parents, is seen in the fact that good camps have carried on through the recent years of economic stress. Time and experience have definitely proved the value of camping.

80 Per Cent Of School's Time

Before listing specifically the main reasons why camping is true life education, as observed by the writer when he was head counsellor in a boys' camp, one fact should be mentioned, which is too often unnoticed. How many persons realize the comparative lengths of time spent by youth in school and in an eight weeks' camping season? The average public school in the country is in session approximately 1000 hours. The average camp day is fourteen hours. This means that the boy or girl who passes an eight-weeks period in camp has about 80 per cent of the total of a year's school time packed into the summer period.

And who will not agree that those glorious days in the outdoors, surrounded by the mysteries and glories of nature, guided by men and women who love youth and outdoor life, are vital, determining influences toward achieving a strong body and clean mind.

Become Intimate With the Outdoors

First of all, camping is education for life because it gives young people a chance to know the outdoors, and in so doing it arouses curiosity about the wonders of nature. No life is well rounded which does not know something of birds and trees and flowers; camping out under the stars gives a lift to the spirit which cannot be duplicated in the classroom. No radiator singing in a city home ever brought the harmony which comes from the pine boughs murmuring over one's tent or cabin.

Second, the freedom and zest in camp life is an invigorating contrast to the pressure under which many children work during the school year. Textbooks may be more or less forgotten, but how the young folks enjoy general reading! The camp library, with its good books and magazines, is a popular spot, and curiosity is both satisfied and aroused by the chance for reading.

Good camps offer much free time to their campers. In the early days of summer camping, when school routine was carried over to the summer program, schedules were more or less inflexible. Today, camps realize that the summer time is a chance for boys and girls to follow individual interests. Most camps offer a wide variety of activities. If a lad loves to work in metal crafts, he is not forced to other activities, though he may be encouraged to broaden his interests. Since the fundamental law of learning is interest, the camp offers a unique chance to a boy or girl to learn much about a given field.

Citizenship, For Example

It is interesting to recall the "Cardinal Principles of Education" as set up some years ago by a commission of distinguished educators. They include: health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, vocation, citizenship, worthy use of leisure, and ethical character. These are not necessarily listed in order of importance. They do represent the goals of education as seen by thinkers in the field.

The organized summer camp furthers these ideals. As our third point, consider how camping furthers the ideal of good citizenship. If practice is the way to perfection, then camping offers many chances for actual practice. In the natural, give-and-take environment of camping, boys and girls learn to do their share of the work; they learn to assume their share of responsibilities. Undesirable traits are overcome because they learn the satisfactions of doing one's part for the good of the whole group. Youth may be a bit merciless in its judgments, but it is quick to appreciate that comrade who does something worthwhile for the good of the group.

Fourth, one of life's most important lessons is learning how to get along with others. In the freedom of summer camping, youth learns to appreciate the other person's point of view. In the varied camp activities, swimming, canoeing, archery, nature study, photography, riding, tennis, dramatics, music, handicrafts, art—he learns that there are many sides to each person. He learns to make adjustments which are almost unknown in routine school life where he is with a small group of young people whom he has known for years. One of the very worthwhile aspects of camping, also, is the fact that there is opportunity for young people and adults to really get to know each other. In the outdoor life, without pressure, and with common interests, counsellors and campers form friendships which are true and lasting.

In a questionnaire the writer once submitted to a group of campers, the following answers were received to the question, "What good habits did you develop at camp?" To keep regular hours, to express good sportsmanship, consideration of others, independence, to learn to like to work, to learn to use free time, to be kind to little fellows, to learn to eat what is on the table—these are points in a true educational curriculum!

There are other results of camping which have a life value. Summer camping develops self-reliance. It is one of the results of camping which many parents notice first when their children return in the fall. The weeks in camp develop regular habits of work, play, and sleep. In the great out-of-doors, things seem to fall into their right perspective.

It is significant that Article III of "The Statement of Basic Standards for Summer Camps" endorsed by the Camp Directors' Association, should stress the all-around aspects of education. The article says, "Turning now to the higher purposes which the good camp fulfills, we believe that the good camp should apply to its work, as well as to corps of helpers, three measuring rods—health, character, joy."

If we accept the definition of education as that process which helps youth to lead useful and happy lives in the present as well as to prepare for the future, then the words of Dr. George L. Meylan in regard to camps have deep significance for all of us who are devoted to the cause of youth. He says, "The summer camp deserves a prominent place in education because of the large contribution it is making toward the development of stalwart, upright, and loyal citizens. No effort should be spared to encourage the extension of camps until all boys and girls in the land shall enjoy camping as a part of their education. The thinking citizen of today realizes as never before that the most important factor for social progress, national stability, and human happiness is individual character."

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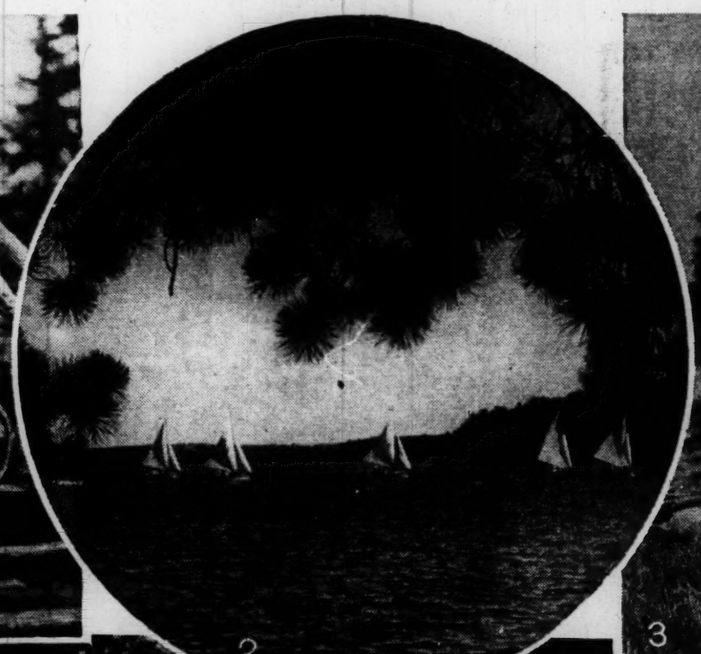

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Courtesy of Camps Tam-A-Rack, Orrs Island, Maine; O-At-Ka, E. Sebago, Maine; Kohahna, Maple City, Mich.; Teela-Wooket, Roxbury, Vt.

Already the Camps Are Receiving Registrations for This Coming Summer. And What Joys Await Your Boys and Girls If They Can Join the Jolly Campers at Some Ideal Spot, Living in the Open, Adding to Their Experiences and Sharpening Their Perceptions. The Scenes From the Four Camps Represented Here Are Typical. 1—Reminds Us of the Wholesome Games That Are Played. 2—Sailing, Boating, and Other Water Sports Are in Almost Every Camper's Experience. 3—Companionship on Woodland Trails, Either on Horseback or Afoot. 4—Sheer Fun Enjoyed in Simple Ways.

In Addition to David's Report Card

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

As a step in the direction away from the report card system, of which so many educators and parents disapprove, the School of Practice of State Teachers College at Buffalo supplements the cards of the Junior High School students once each year with descriptive statements from the teachers.

Though it is impossible as yet to dispense with report cards, especially in the higher grades, the supplementary statements fill a need long felt by students, teachers, and parents. After children reach the junior high school age, parents are apt to give up their old custom of visiting the school, and thus lose personal contact with the teacher, save perhaps as a member of a group, such as the P. T. A.

Dr. C. A. Pugsley, explaining the supplementary statements, wrote to each parent that the statements "do not all refer to immediate situations," but that "the teachers have attempted to make these reports constructive, helpful, and a true reflection of their reactions to each child."

The statements are not limited to any definite form, but are informal and honest opinions from the teachers. From them parents gain knowledge it would be impossible to acquire except by personal conference with each teacher.

In the case of David, this writer's son, the statements were helpful in confirming observations already made by his parents. David had seemed happier as the semester wore on, and the explanation was that it had taken some time for him to become adjusted to the life of junior high school and to know his teachers.

His English teacher wrote, revealingly: "David has improved month by month. I found him at first very unapproachable, almost inarticulate. I have come to understand him, and greatly appreciate his keen, orderly, logical mind, his concise, correct expression. He is a good B student in English."

His favorite teacher, a young man, wrote of him: "David is quite a responsible worker at this stage of the term. Some months ago, he was not very co-operative with his neighbors, but recently his attitude and actions have been splendid. He can work by himself better than many of the seventh graders. However, he should learn to check his own work and to know when it is right or wrong. He is a bit reticent to ask for individual help. He should be encouraged to do so, after evaluating his own work."

B. S. H.

Foot-Square Gardens for the Little Folk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Editor and Friends:

Having cut out and shared with several parents some of the suggestions on children's gardens recently published in "The Parent," I should like to share one that was successful with our own children when they were small and just beginning to develop an interest in growing things.

The Parent

At the suggestion of a relative interested in all kinds of miniatures, we developed what we called "foot-square" gardens for our little folk. It turned out to be a delightful experiment, since even we adults were quite surprised at the number of plants which grew contentedly in so small a space. Little woodland plants were carefully taken from their homes and seemed to like their adoptive homes quite as well as their natural ones. Such transplanting taught the children something of the matter of duplicating enviroments—i.e., seeing that there is a similar amount of sun or shade, whether the little plants like a rocky place or a sandy home best, etc.

In other foot-square plots seeds were planted, only a few of course, but that made their care an easy matter and cut weeding to a minimum. This was a happy feature of the tiny garden projects, since some of the children we had known had become discouraged by gardens so large that the care they required resulted in loss of interest.

One of the boys lifted a foot-square bed of moss and erected on it the tiniest of bird houses whittled from bits of wood. On another he placed diminutive swings and teeter-totters of match sticks and toothpicks. It made us all want to try our hand at small gardens.

And as the years went by the children just naturally asked for larger plots. They have never lost that early interest in gardening and are passing it on now to children of their own.

Several of my neghbors and I are very grateful for this column, in which we may reap the benefit of the experience of other parents and grandparents. We hope the editor always has a pleasant time deciding which letters shall be printed this week—and the next—and the next—so keep on writing, friends!

(Mrs.) L. A. J.

Rainy-Day Occupations

Missouri

Dear Editor and Friends:

In answer to Mrs. W. V. D. of Connecticut who wrote recently asking for rainy-day playtime suggestions, perhaps she could use to advantage some of the ideas presented at a meeting of our little rural community club on that subject.

Mrs. V. saves peanut shells which the children fit on their fingers. They like tapping on table tops or boxes, keeping time to radio or phonograph music. Mrs. D. is probably already familiar with "comb" orchestras, which I believe have been mentioned in this column. Comb music is fun for one child who must often play by himself, even though his span of interest in things is short. Mrs. V. makes Indian suits out of washed burlap sacks and the children cut out designs of their own choosing to decorate them. A low tripod is used as the frame for a tepee.

Mrs. N. finds that her little daughter, aged five, delights in spending time on rainy days making gift boxes by decorating small boxes with seed stucco. Heavy paste, seeds interesting because of color or shape, and small boxes are the only materials needed. Sometimes the best of her work is given a coat of clear shellac.

Mrs. McC. says that inexpensive colored balloons are much enjoyed by her two little ones. They are saved especially for play hours on rainy days. Melvin and Juanita are so fond of playing with them that they welcome a cloudy morning.

Mrs. W. keeps a play box which contains playthings, books, old coats, and caps for "dressing up," miscellaneous gadgets from the hardware counter, and lemonade stand supplies (clean bottles and corks, cake coloring, etc.). This box is used only on rainy days, since the children, both under school age, have a well equipped backyard for good-weather play.

Mrs. E. fastens a floor-length curtain around a small table and her little son, aged four, spends happy hours in this enclosure with projects that his toys and imagination suggest to him.

When their new house was built, Mrs. T. saved all small blocks of wood. Sandpapered, these make ideal building blocks for what she calls "middle-of-the-floor" play. She also finds that small bags of wheat or rice make interesting building material.

We hope Mrs. D. will find something she can use in these suggestions. Gathering them has been helpful to the rest of us. We look forward to other letters on this subject. Most of the mothers in this community have little or no help with their many household, laundry, and gardening tasks, so we would welcome suggestions which are practical for small children to carry out in play by themselves.

(Mrs.) A. K.

A Saturday Column

In the School Library

Part III

The school library is an integral part of the school organization. Not only does it serve the child's interests and needs while he is in the library, but it is related to the work he is doing in the classroom. It offers a service which supplements and enriches classroom work. Let us step into some of the classrooms to see how this is done.

We enter the kindergarten. A sixth-grade girl is telling the children the story of Auntie Katushka and the Golden Cakes. She uses the colorful illustrations in the library book to delight the children. In the first-grade room we find the children dramatizing the story of Peppi the Duck which their teacher had read to them from a lovely book borrowed from their library. The second-grade class is interested in poetry. Yesterday they spent their time in the library searching for beautiful poems. Today, as we enter the room, Alice is reading her favorite poem, "My Dolly."

"We are getting acquainted with the different parts of a book," pipes out little Jean when we ask her what her class is doing. They are learning how to use the index and table of contents, where to find the title of the book and the name of its author, and how to open and close a book. The fourth-grade room hums with industry. They are exploring the tombs of the Early Egyptians through the use of reference books and pictures borrowed from their library. Fascinating stories are being revealed to them. We are just in time to hear the fifth grade class present its folk lore program—a miniature research problem involving frequent and intelligent use of the school library. The older boys and girls are interested in book reports. Biography, hero tales, and adventures are popular with this group. There will, no doubt, be a great demand for "The Secret Cave" after hearing Sam's excellent review.

The school library becomes indispensable to the rapid reader and to the child who can read books that are two or three years beyond his age level. Many books are available which appeal to his interests and which at the same time offer a challenge to his reading ability. Twelve-year-old children have read with keen understanding and great enjoyment such classics as "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze," "My Viking Book," and "Young Lafayette."

The school library is an important part of a well-equipped school. It offers a real service to pupils, teachers, and community. It is desirable to have many more school libraries, particularly in those districts where the public library is a great distance away from the school.

(From the Superintendent's Report, Cleveland, (Ohio) Public Schools.)

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Scandinavian Summer School

A Scandinavian Summer School will be held this summer, Aug. 5-22, in Norway and Sweden under the auspices of the British Association for Education in Citizenship. Lectures in English on the political, economic, and educational developments taking place in their countries will be given by Norwegian and Swedish authorities, supplemented by visits to model farms, housing estates, social service centers, schools, and co-operative enterprises. Members of the school will live in colleges near Oslo and Stockholm.—News Bulletin, Institute of International Education.

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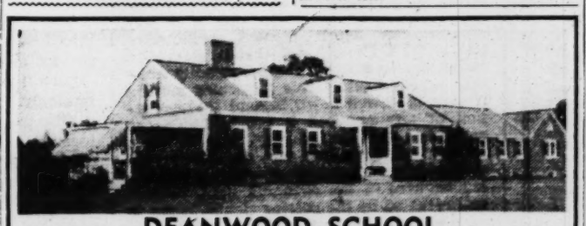

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The Home Forum

Villagers of Choanji

SOON WE CAME to recognize most of the villagers in Choanji, where we stayed in the Diamond Mountains of Korea. There were a number of holiday-makers in the several Japanese and Korean inns; but the year-round population of the hamlet was small.

A few native shops sold food and cloth to the scattered highlanders. A few depended on the sale of crude Korean curios to the summer visitors. One such shop, near the station, was elegant indeed, with an ambitious sign in English:

DIAMONDMOUNTAINS PRECIOUSSTONES
(ONSTOCKHERE)

Then there was the family who had the woodworking place down the road under the pines. They made various primitive things out of odd-shaped chunks of pine-wood or maple or cherry: walking-sticks, and thick bowls, and rough vases, and little wooden drinking-cups, and coarsely carved figures from native legend. They made, too, the chief toys of the highlands—round wooden balls with a hewn stick to beat upon them, like a drum. Many were the Korean children who owned them, in large or small sizes. And one of the characteristic sounds of Choanji was the "tock-tock, tock-tock, tock-tock, tock-tock," which constantly filled the air, as the simple playthings were put to use.

* * *

The woodworking family were home craftsmen, in the old way of the East, and all of them seemed to take a turn at carving or polishing. The father, however, pursued his trade most often. He worked at the front window where the light was best, and many times we stopped to watch him. We could see the little shabby room behind him, littered with shavings and sawdust, with cooking-pots and babies. He was a small ugly man with bristling black hair. He worked quietly and phlegmatically, to the spinning whir of his lathe, turning the new piece in his thin horny fingers. Used to gaping summer people, he paid little attention to us, except once when he pantomimed to us to step back out of the way of flying chips.

Our own favorites among the villagers were the men whom we always called The Two Brothers. They must have been brothers, for they looked alike, and their homes were side by side. They were fairly tall and well built. A lifetime of good food seemed to have made them sturdier than the average Korean mountaineer. They had deep, firm voices and a self-respecting manner. Their black beards were thick and long, for an East Asiatic's. And their loose white trousers and jackets were uncommonly clean.

Probably they were village elders. For, on the small scale of Oriental countrymen, they seemed prosperous. Their houses were more like cottages than huts. They had slate roofs, and wooden floors to sit on, and neat lattice screens to draw at will across the front, in the Korean style of house-building which, like nearly everything else on the peninsula, lies halfway between the Chinese and the Japanese.

Their wives were tidy-looking women, and they had several children apiece—more daughters than sons, alas! Often we would see one or the other of the brothers sitting on his narrow front stoop, or strolling up and down under the great pines on the road, dandling a small white bundle in his arms with an indulgent paternal air—his youngest baby.

* * *

Between them, they kept more chickens than anyone else in Choanji. They seemed devoted to their flock, and many times we found them standing before the large crude coop whose wire-netted front faced the road, alongside the owners' houses. They were only the small weedy chickens of Korea, most of them a dingy rust-color.

Every night, before sundown, they counted the chickens to make sure that the right number had gone to roost. One evening we stopped to watch the process. The younger brother was standing beside the netting, wagging his forefinger in time to his voice, as he counted the several dozen drowsily huddled forms, with a droning cadence. When he finished, he seemed to be unsure that he had counted rightly. So he called to his brother. And the elder came out of his house and counted them also—wagging his finger in turn, and mumbling the same rhythm of Korean numbers.

They were partners in a small shop which they kept on the joint stoop of their houses. It consisted of several trays of edible merchandise—a few jars of bean-oil, a few sticky sweets, a few rows of white dough-buns.

* * *

Once we paused to watch a transaction in full—leisurely conducted, in the Oriental way. A thin woman came up the road, carrying a bundle wrapped in green cloth in her hand, a big basket balanced aloft on her head. No one seemed to be tending the shop; so she shouted into the nearest of the two adjoining houses. A little girl came out. The woman called to her, pointing to one of the trays. From it, the girl took three white dough-buns, and carried them inside. With her one free hand, the woman fumbled at the money pouch which was tied at her waist, and took out a coin. Meanwhile, the child's father came up with a slight bow, and passed the time of day with the customer. After they had been chatting for a moment, the little girl reappeared, with the buns wrapped up in an old piece of Japanese newspaper. She held out her hand for the coin. Casually the woman removed it from between her teeth—where she had been keeping it during the conversation. She dropped it into the girl's hand, and took the newly wrapped buns. Thus burdened—with the paper parcel in one hand, the green bundle in the other, and the basket on her head—she ambled deliberately down the road on her way home. The child went back into the house, and the man joined his brother beside the chicken-coop.

We went on along the red road under the pines. And, as we walked, we reflected that the simple processes of buying and selling, of working and living, were not much different in that Korean hamlet than in cross-roads villages on the other side of the world.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

April

There will be reaping soon where there was sowing,
Warm winds blowing
Over a misty green of mountainside,
And valleys wide
As eyes of youth, as eyes of innocence;
And, maybe, whence
These warm winds come and where they shall digress
We shall not care to guess,
But revel in the fullness of their giving
To earth and living.

There has been numbness in the winter's chill,
And we can still
Remember the sharp touch of autumn nights,
The Northern Lights,
Silver and blue of skies that seem to make
The glazed heart break
Against their brittleness:
The very littleness
Of man against a parapet of snow—
These things we had to know.

But now there is the all-increasing wonder
Of April, with a sudden crash of thunder
Resounding over land and sky and sea—
New symphony!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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"BUSTE DE FEMME": *A Drawing by Antoine Watteau*

ANTOINE WATTEAU, OF Flemish descent, was born at Valenciennes in 1684. His origin was humble, and for many years he lived in obscure poverty. At the age of eighteen he worked in Paris, where he painted the backgrounds of cheap pictures for which he received a mere pittance. Even in this insignificant work his talent was shown, and attracted a painter by the name of Claude Gillot, who became his friend and patron. It was Gillot who introduced the young man to Italian Comedy, with its whimsicalities of Harlequin, Columbine, Pierrot, and Pulcinello. Gillot was an artist of the Renaissance; and his decorative pieces, filled with nymphs and satyrs, had a fascination for Watteau.

In nine years, Watteau produced a great number of pictures full of minute and delicate detail. The lighthearted, dainty, and amusing aspect of events appealed to him. He was a superb draftsman, and left 350 drawings and studies in pencil and red chalk which have been preserved for posterity.

In this study of a woman, which comes from the Musée du Louvre, we admire the piquant profile, the graceful poise of the head with its up-gathered hair, and the excellency of the draftsmanship displayed in the drapery of the full sleeves and the silken bodice. Many such pleasing records did Watteau produce for the delight of his own and later generations.

Decorative

The springtime rains
Have hung the apricots
With popcorn chains.

B. M. S.

The Sphinx in Its Milieu

THE CELEBRATED SPHINX of Gizeh is significant in that a Pharaoh and his architects could conceive and execute a statue of such a colossal scale and in artistic relationship to near-by pyramid and temple. With it architectural invention escapes the limitations of a single building and deals with the plan and appearance of a considerable area: a reach forward to a super-architecture that has hardly yet matured in our Western milieu, and then in an almost exclusively theoretical way—in city planning and "idealistic" community planning.

The Sphinx could not have moved so many observers to exclamations of wonder and delight if it did not possess genuine sculptural merits in addition to its imposing size and the novel use of a natural stone outcropping for its material mass. It dominates its desert and fits perfectly with the magnitude of the pyramids.

The much-remarked enigmatic expression is partly, no doubt, an accident of time, and the use of it as a symbol of inscrutability is a matter of secondary importance in any case, a literary or intellectual addition. But it is likely that the original unravaged monument partook generously of that true sculptural proportioning, that calculated massing of volumes, which is the key virtue of the art. . . .

The Sphinx also expresses kingly aloofness and imperiousness. . . . The visitor today *feels* this sense of kingliness added by the sculptor's power to visualize and give symbolic form to inner characteristics. The portrait head on the lion body was a convention of the time, one of the many conventions by which the artist might impress the popular mind with the divinity and majesty of the ruler.—From "A World History of Art," by Sheldon Cheney. (New York: Viking.)

A Fantastic Coast

IN CONJUNCTION with the Andes Mountains the Humboldt Current has created one of the most fantastic strips of scenery in the world. The Andes rise to such a height that winds from the east lose their moisture by condensation before they can reach the Pacific Coast. The cold waters of the Humboldt Current so chill the air above it that precipitation of rain is prevented. And so between the chill waters of the Pacific and the snow-capped Cordilleras there runs a coast range through the very heart of the tropics which feels rain perhaps an hour in the course of a year, perhaps never once in a dozen centuries.

A fantastic coast, indeed, of wild cliffs and jagged promontories, mauve and beige in the sunlight of midday, deepening into crimson and lavender in the evening, and floating along the water's edge in pastel iridescence in the sunrise. . . .

There are deep purple fjords and sweeping bluffs of decomposing igneous rock which the wind and weather have carved into sculptured forms. The geologist will explain that this coast range, which is the third known to scientific knowledge, is continually readjusting itself, and that it is this readjustment which creates earthquakes and tremors. He will add that it is steadily rising, just as the east coast is steadily sinking, but fortunately this particular moving picture is slowed down beyond the perception of any one but a geologist. To the astonished traveler, snugly bundled in a steamer rug on a July day, the stately procession of mountains, its colors like streaming banners in the changing light, muffled and revealed by the passing clouds, seems to march day after day beside him, as if to prepare his mind and emotions for a proper and ceremonious entrance into this strangest of tropics.—From "South America, the West Coast and the East," by AGNES ROTHERY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Choosing the Better Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS USUALLY a better way to perform even the simplest task, a quicker and more efficient way. Thinking people instinctively choose the better way of carrying out smaller duties. But those same people may, through ignorance or willfulness, choose a long and toilsome method to gain that which is most essential in human experience, namely, a demonstrable understanding that man's true being is spiritual, not material.

Christian Science has shown thousands of persons how to choose the sure and happy way of working out their salvation; and this Science, which has sustained and blessed them, is ever available to all who will listen and obey. Christian Science points out two distinct ways of learning that the real man is Godlike in every respect, being actually spiritual, incorporeal, free. These two ways are plainly stated by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 296 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She writes, "Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self."

In human experience some people learn by suffering and some by Science that which is necessary for the regeneration of the material sense and self. Those who learn by suffering seem at times to pass through hard experiences before attaining the realization that God is All. Those who choose the better way—the divinely scientific way—are strengthened, heartened, supported, and guided by unfaltering divine wisdom and Love. In Psalms we read (16:11), "Thou wilt shew me the path of life."

Christian Science requires that we destroy in thought only that which is illusive, not anything that is good or true. Therefore, in choosing the Christianly scientific way of attaining a correct understanding of Life and Love, we do not have to relinquish right activities or any beneficial expression of individual liberty. We speed our progress toward spiritual heights by learning as early as possible the nature of the illusions that must be destroyed, in order to annihilate them more quickly. All forms of faith in materiality are illusions. Every belief in existence or happiness outside of God is delusive, a snare to the unwary. Hatred, broken homes, ruined businesses, poverty, wrong desires are offshoots of the illusion that material so-called man is a creator, and must maintain his own so-called creation.

The recognition and persistent acknowledgment of Mind, divine Principle, as the only power, presence, and authority, is the way, as revealed in Christian Science, to free ourselves from the hold which mortal illusions may seem to have upon us. Each one must accomplish this sooner or later by his own efforts. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 26), "While we adore Jesus, and the heart overflows with gratitude for what he did for mortals,—treading alone his loving pathway up to the throne of glory, in speechless agony exploring the way for us,—yet Jesus spares us not one individual experience, if we follow his commands faithfully."

Perhaps someone is asking himself in bewilderment: Does this mean that it is necessary, according to the teachings of Christian Science, for me to pass through those wretched human experiences? Is it necessary for me to lose loved ones in order to learn that we all live in God? Must I endure bodily suffering before I can see the unreality of matter and pain? Is poverty the prelude to an understanding of true substance? Is friendlessness the gateway through which I must pass to realize the beauty of spiritually-attuned companionship?

The answer to these questions in divine Science is always, No! Although it is true that great numbers who have seemed to experience these human discords have turned to Christian Science and discovered error's nothingness, it is neither right nor necessary to have to learn spiritual lessons by material means. John tells us (I John 4:18): "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love."

What, then, is the Christianly scientific way, and how does one find it? The scientific way is God's way always; and we find this way by looking to Him in every event of our lives, faithfully following His direction, honestly endeavoring to do His will.

Contending for the reality and power of matter gets us nowhere. However real and powerful the so-called forces of materiality may seem to be, however binding their demands, they are actually nothing. Scientifically speaking, only that which is the expression of God is real; and so, of course, whatever is unlike Love, Truth, good, is unreal, and cannot really harm or influence anyone. We come into a realization of health, peace, and plenty far more quickly by affirming these truths and praying for a clearer understanding, than we do by ignoring spiritual truth, believing it to be ineffective and purposeless, and then suffering from the effects of the materiality in which we have placed our faith. Only God is real. He does not send pain or fear, nor is He the author of failure. Pain, fear, and failure are mortal dreams, unknown to God and His children. Working from this standpoint, we establish our demonstrations upon a sure and solid basis, from which all the buffetings of a material sense of existence cannot move us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Den Besten Weg kiezen

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

ZELFS OM DE eenvoudigste taak te volbrengen, zal gewoonlijk één wijze de beste, de vlugste en de best-werkende zijn. Bij het vervullen van kleine plichten kiezen denkende menschen spontaan de beste manier. Diezelfde menschen echter kiezen, mogelijk uit onwetendheid of eigenzinnigheid, een langdradige en moeizame werkwijze om datgene te verkrijgen, wat in de menschelijke ervaring van het hoogste belang is—het bewijsbaar begrijpen, dat het ware wezen van den mensch niet stoffelijk is, maar geestelijk.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] heeft duizenden menschen geleerd den zekeren en blijden weg te kiezen om hun zaligheid uit te werken en de Wetenschap, die hen gesteund en gezegend heeft, is voor ieder bereikbaar, die bereid is te luisteren en gehoorzaam te zijn. Christian Science geeft twee bepaalde wegen aan, waarop men leeren kan, dat de werkelijke mensch in ieder opzicht Godgelijkend is, daar hij inderdaad geestelijk, onlichamelijk en vrij is. Deze beide wegen worden door Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, duidelijk uiteengezet op bladzijde 296 van het leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift). Zij schrijft daar: „Lijden of de Wetenschap moet hier of hiernamaals alle waanvoorstellingen aangaande leven en gemoed vernietigen en den stoffelijken zin en de stoffelijke zelfheid tot wedergeboorte wekken."

In de menschelijke ervaring leeren sommige menschen door lijden en andere door de Wetenschap, wat voor de wedergeboorte van den stoffelijken zin en de stoffelijke zelfheid noodig is. Zij, die door lijden leeren, schijnen somtijds harde ondervindingen door te maken, voordat zij tot het besef komen, dat God is Alles. Zij, die den besten weg kiezen—den goddelijk wetenschappelijken weg—worden gesterkt, bemoedigd, gesteund en geleid door onwankelbare wijsheid en Liefde. In de Psalmen lezen wij (16:11): „Gij zult mij het pad des levens bekend maken."

Christian Science vraagt van ons, dat wij in onze gedachte alleen wat bedriegelijk is vernietigen, niet wat goed of waar is. Wanneer wij dus den Christelijk wetenschappelijken weg kiezen om tot een juist begrijpen van Leven en Liefde te komen, behoeven wij geen gerechte werkzaamheid, geen zegenende uiting van individueele vrijheid op te geven. Wij bespoedigen onzen vooruitgang naar geestelijke hoogten door zoo vroeg mogelijk den aard van de waanvoorstellingen, die moeten worden te niet gedaan, te leeren kennen om ze des te gereedelijker te vernietigen. Alle vormen van vertrouwen op stoffelijkheid zijn waanvoorstellingen. Elk geloof aan een bestaan of een geluk buiten God is bedriegelijk en is een strik voor de onbedachtzamen. Haat, verbroken gezinnen, failliete zaken, armoede, verkeerde verlangens zijn uitspruitsels van de waanvoorstellung, dat de stoffelijke zoogenaamde mensch een schepper is en zijn eigen zoogenaamde schepping in stand moet houden.

De erkenning en volhardende bevestiging, dat Gemoed, het goddelijk Beginsel, de eenige macht, tegenwoordigheid en gezaghebbende is, is, zooals Christian Science openbaart, de weg om ons te bevrijden uit den greep, waarin sterfelijke waanvoorstellingen ons schijnen gevangen te houden. Iedereen moet dit vroeg of laat door zijn eigen streven bewerken. Mrs. Eddy schrijft in *Science and Health* (blz. 26): „Al vereeren wij Jezus en al vloeit ons het hart over van dankbaarheid voor wat hij terwille van stervelingen deed, toen hij geheel alleen zijn pad van liefde naar den troon der heerlijkheid betrad en in sprakelooze, innerlijke worsteling den weg voor ons verkende—toch bespaart Jezus ons geen enkele individueele ervaring, indien wij trouw zijn geboden naleven."

Misschien zal iemand zich verbijsterd afvragen: Beduidt dit, dat het volgens de leer van Christian Science voor mij noodzakelijk is, zulke rampzalige, menschelijke ondervindingen door te maken? Is het noodig, dat ik hen, die mij lief zijn, eerst verliezen moet om te leeren, dat wij allen in God leven? Moet ik lichamelijk lijden verduren, voordat ik de onwerkelijkheid van de stof en van pijn kan inzien? Is armoede de inleiding tot een begrijpen van de ware substantie? Is verlatenheid de poort, waar ik doorheen moet gaan, om de schoonheid van geestelijk-gestemden omgang te beseffen?

Het antwoord op deze vragen luidt in de goddelijke Wetenschap altijd: Neen! Al is het waar, dat vele menschen, die deze menschelijke disharmonieën schenen te ondervinden, zich tot Christian Science hebben gewend en de nietsheid zijn gaan zien van de dwaling, toch is het niet juist en niet noodzakelijk, dat geestelijke lessen geleerd moeten worden door stoffelijke middelen. Johannes zegt ons (1 Joh. 4:18): „Daar is in de liefde geen vrees, maar de volmaakte liefde drijft de vrees buiten; want de vrees heeft pijn, en die vreest, is niet volmaakt in de liefde."

Welke is dan de Christelijk wetenschappelijke weg en hoe kunnen wij dien weg vinden? De wetenschappelijke weg is altijd Gods weg en wij vinden dien weg door op Hem te zien bij alles, wat in ons leven gebeurt, door trouw Zijn leiding te volgen en eerlijk er naar te streven, Zijn wil te doen.

Strijden voor de werkelijkheid en macht van de stof brengt ons niet verder. Al schijnen de zoogenaamde stoffelijke machten werkelijk en machtig en haar eischen bindend, toch zijn ze in werkelijkheid niets. Wetenschappelijk gesproken is alleen datgene werkelijk, wat de uitdrukking is van God en daarom is alles, wat ongelijk is aan Liefde, aan Waarheid en aan het goede, onwerkelijk en kan het iemand niet werkelijk schaden of beïnvloeden. Wij zullen gezondheid, vrede en overvloed veel spoediger verwezenlijken door deze waarheden te bevestigen en door te bidden om een helderder begrijpen, dan door de geestelijke waarheid voorbij te zien in de meening, dat zij zonder uitwerking en doelloos is, en dan te lijden onder de gevolgen van de stoffelijkheid, waarop wij ons vertrouwen hebben gesteld. God alleen is werkelijk. Hij zendt geen pijn of vrees en evenmin bewerkt Hij mislukking. Pijn, vrees en mislukking zijn sterfelijke droomen, die door God en Zijn kinderen niet gekend worden. Vanuit dit standpunt werkende, vestigen wij onze demonstraties op een zekere en hechte basis, waarvan geen onophoudelijk aandringen van den stoffelijken zin van het bestaan ons kan afdringen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Degas Visits an Art Shop

DEGAS MADE HIS threatened visit sooner than I expected. On arriving at my shop, he stopped at once to look at the Cassatt.

"She has infinite talent," he remarked musingly. "I remember the time we started a little magazine called *Le Jour et La Nuit* together. I was very much interested in processes then, and had made countless experiments. . . . You can get extraordinary results with copper; but the trouble is that there are never enough buyers to encourage you to go on with it."

"The smallest plate you ever made would sell now, Monsieur Degas. . . ."

"Nobody would buy etchings when I was interested in doing them," he answered. His eyes fell on one of Gauguin's pictures, and he went on:

"Poor Gauguin, 'way off there on his island! I'll wager he spends most of his time thinking of Rue Lafitte. I advised him to go to New Orleans, but he decided it was too civilized. He had to have people around him with flowers on their heads and rings in their noses before he could feel at home. . . ."

Degas prepared to go, but at the door his hand fell on the knob; he turned and said:

"That's odd; I had something I wanted to say to you—"

He paused, and I waited . . . ; but after a moment he went on out without remembering the real purpose of his visit.—From "Degas," by AMBROISE VOLLARD. (New York: Greenberg.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1939

Prague Relief Fund Drive Is Once More On

Unitarian-Quaker group seeks $20,000 to carry on needed refugee work in Czecho-Slovakia.

An opportunity to help raise $20,000 for continuance of its work by the only relief group from the United States in Prague was offered today by the Commission for Service in Czecho-Slovakia. The Commission is helping to feed hundreds of Czechs daily, helping refugees to havens of safety, and cooperating with other relief organizations, particularly those from England.

The drive for funds, which began last fall but which was interrupted by the German invasion of Czecho-Slovakia, has now been taken up again, according to Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Secretary of the Commission. Dr. Dexter, who went to Prague in November after Munich and made the preliminary plans for the enterprise, says he has received assurances that the funds raised in the United States are being spent only for refugee relief, only by the American officially sponsored agents, and kept completely under the Commission's control.

The primary obligation of the joint Unitarian-Quaker Commission is to furnish American personnel to render service to the destitute, regardless of race and creed, says Dr. Dexter. The American Committee for Relief in Czecho-Slovakia, headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, with headquarters in New York, is also raising considerable sums of money for direct relief. These sums are being disbursed in Czecho-Slovakia by the representatives of the Commission.

Moral Support Also Needed

"Providing meals and financial assistance is only part of our work," explains Dr. Dexter. "Equally important is the very presence of our people to provide some note of calm and reassurance to those whose lives have suddenly become a waking nightmare. We have also been able to discover and report on the whereabouts of persons who have been unheard from by their friends outside of Czecho-Slovakia."

Perhaps the most vital work is the securing of affidavits and passports for the refugee, who sometimes requires 60 papers before being allowed to leave the country. One of the Commission representatives in Prague has just led a group of 35 men, women, and children to England, where they are being taken care of. A sum of $1,500 is being established in London to be used as a guarantee for children taken out of Czecho-Slovakia.

"The greatest need," declares Dr. Dexter, "is the removal of those who are trying desperately to leave the country."

His assertion is borne out in independent reports that hundreds of people who have been in the refugee camps have run away to the woods. There are also said to be nearly 1,000 persons roving the streets of Prague who are starving and dare not sleep in the same place twice. The Jewish center has been closed and, with many Jewish leaders imprisoned, the Jews are without an official agency of relief. The American Mission is ministering to Jews and Christians alike.

Food and Lodging Needed

"There is a great need for direct relief in the form of food and lodging for people emigrating in a few weeks' time," says Dr. Dexter. "All the outspoken Liberals and Democrats from the University of Prague must leave as soon as possible. They cannot buy tickets without foreign money and none of their resources can be taken with them outside the country. Even those who have been granted fellowships abroad must have foreign money to enable them to travel. In this same class fall artists, doctors, lawyers, and other professional men."

While the Commission representatives continue at their Prague posts, efforts are being made for the formation of committees in London and Paris to co-ordinate activities and aid refugees who have succeeded in crossing the border. Dr. Dexter is now in Washington endeavoring to have Czech children included in the measure now before Congress to admit German refugee children into the United States. He is also looking into the possibilities of Czech refugees emigrating to outlying possessions of the United States, such as the Philippines and Alaska. He claims that Czechs, the majority of whom are artisans and farmers, would make excellent pioneers.

Members of the Executive Committee are: Alfred F. Whitman, Boston, Executive Secretary, Children's Aid Association, Chairman; Dr. Dexter, Director, Department Foreign Relations, American Unitarian Association, Secretary; Miss Frances G. Curtis, Boston, and the Rev. Frank O. Holmes, Jamaica Plain. These represent the Unitarian interests.

The Quaker representatives are: Prof. Henry J. Cadbury, Harvard University; Miss Isobel V. Duguid, social worker, Massachusetts General Hospital; Henry H. Perry, Boston broker; and Clarence E. Pickett, Philadelphia, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee. Seth T. Gano, Boston and Belmont is Treasurer of the Commission and contributions can be sent to him at 25 Beacon Street, Boston.

It Costs More to Live in Some Cities Than in Others

Galloway; Armstrong Roberts; By a Staff Photographer

North, East, South and West, the U. S. Is a Good Place to Live

Upper left inset: Jacksonville's harbor is as important to yachtsmen as to merchant skippers. This splendid bay is a rendezvous for pleasure craft outfitting for tropical cruises.

Upper center inset: Listening to radio. Background: Wiscasset, Maine.

Upper right inset: Pueblo County House, Pueblo, Colorado. Bottom: Skyline of Boston from 113 Lincoln Street.

Local Taxes Hit Boston Hardest in Its Own Class

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you heard about the Jones family?

They're typical Bostonians, and they pay more State and City taxes for that privilege than do "Joneses" in any other big American city.

You might call the Joneses "average." Mr. Jones is employed at an annual salary of $2,500, or $208 a month. They have two children. They own a house appraised at $5,500, but worth, possibly, $7,700. They have an automobile worth anything above $300 that they can wrangle out of the new car dealer on a trade in.

This Jones family—which, of course, is just a hypothetical family with a mythical name—has been the object of a very close study recently, a study that has occupied the thought of J. M. Leonard of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research off and on for several years. The results of his inquiry into the effect of state and local taxes on the average urban American family have just been published by the National Municipal League.

Mr. Leonard has accomplished the dream of every researcher. He has taken the cold statistics of all our tangled taxes and has woven of them a sort of background screen against which the spending of the Jones family stands out in bold relief.

Doesn't Count Federal Taxes

Mr. Leonard omits Federal taxes from his computations on the basis that they would apply evenly across the country and would only obscure what he is trying to emphasize, namely the discrepancy in direct tax costs between various cities of relative size. Mr. Leonard studied costs in 150 cities of more than 30,000 population, and "moved" his Jones family into each of them. His figures were based on 1937 levies.

This average Jones family in Boston he found spends $251.90 a year for state, county, and city taxes. If this same Jones family lived in Chicago it would spend $248.05, in Philadelphia $176.45, in Detroit $207,08, in Los Angeles $199.74, in Cleveland $197.60, in St. Louis $201.19, and in Baltimore $197.88.

Those are all towns of more than 500,000 population. If the Joneses lived in Washington their local taxes would cost them but $128 a year. Evidently Uncle Sam is good to residents of his home town, for if the Joneses lived in Jersey City their taxes would cost them $277.82, which is the highest for the group of cities with a population between 300,000 and 500,000.

If they preferred a smaller city they might choose Jacksonville, Florida, where their taxes would run $83.25. The lowest in the country. But should avoid Salt Lake City, Utah, where the bill would be $291.74, or Denver where the cost would be $246.53, or Pueblo, Colorado, which has the highest tax cost, $330.

Reasons for the Variation

What makes these differences?

Well, look at Chicago and Boston, the two highest in the big city group. In Chicago the State doesn't levy a property tax, but in Boston that tax on the Jones family is $18.98, and, incidentally, going up rapidly. Chicago has a State sales tax that costs the Joneses $52.50 a year. The Boston Joneses escape this. The total state tax for the Joneses is $82.50, largely, of course, because of the sales tax. The total state tax for the Boston Jones family is $41.48.

County taxes for the two cities are about equal, $12.52 in Chicago, $12.27 in Boston. It is the city property tax that the Boston Jones family loses out. They must pay

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Saltonstall Gets Word of Federal Fund for Jobless

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was assured today by President Roosevelt that an additional appropriation to finance administration of State unemployment compensation laws would be forthcoming as soon as the Senate approves legislation already passed in the House.

"I am advised that the House of Representatives has already acted favorably on bill H. R. 5482 which will increase the present authorization for that purpose from $49,000,000 to $80,000,000," the President's letter read. "I am also informed," he continued, "that as soon as this legislation is acted upon by both Houses of Congress, steps will be taken to provide an additional appropriation."

Claims for unemployment compensation rose sharply during the seven-day period ending April 7 to reach the highest point in 10 weeks, it is announced by the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The Commission reported that 9,042 claims were filed during the week.

Wellesley School Head Dispute On Way to Solution

Settlement of the dispute which has thrust two Superintendents on the Wellesley public schools is expected soon, it was learned today.

Assured by the town that it would not contest an action in Norfolk Superior Court for nearly $18,000, Dr. S. Monroe Graves—ordered reinstated as Superintendent by a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court recently—was reported today to have agreed to resign May 31.

Entry of a suit for unpaid salary in Norfolk County Court by Henry D. White, attorney for Mr. Graves, is expected immediately. Uncontested, the action probably will come to judgment.

His reinstatement, and resignation on May 31, will enable Dr. Graves to apply for retirement pension, available to school employees when they reach 60. Mr. Graves' successor, Edwin Miner, will continue to conduct actual administration of the schools.

Dr. Graves' reinstatement resulted from the finding by F. Delano Putnam, then acting as master for the Supreme Court, that the Superintendent had not been given a fair hearing by the former School Committee. His reinstatement was ordered by Judge Cox.

Eight Deep-Water Liners Visit Port Over Week End

Week End Sailings

Weekly passenger service from Boston to Liverpool will be resumed by the Cunard White Star Line for the summer season, with sailing tonight of the Laconia from East Boston for Galway, Cobh, and Liverpool, one of the eight deep-water passenger liners visiting the port of Boston over the week end.

The Laconia is due to sail at 10 p. m., after embarking passengers and taking on cargo at East Boston. It is the second passenger liner to sail today, the first having been the Lady Rodney, of the Canadian National Steamships, which sailed for Bermuda, Nassau, and Jamaica on the southbound trip of the Western Islands service of that Company from Boston this season.

Bostonians Sail

On the passenger list of the Lady Rodney were the names of: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer and three children, Walter J. P. Day, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Kimbell and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stout and family of Boston.

Due in over the week end are the Cameronia of the Anchor Line from Glasgow and Londonderry; Samaria of the Cunard White Star Line from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway, and Halifax; American Banker from London and American Importer from Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, both of the United States Lines, and the President Polk of the American President Lines to load for another voyage around the world.

Saturnia Scheduled

Sailing tomorrow from Commonwealth Pier, the Italian Line motorship Saturnia will take on a large group of passengers for Mediterranean ports.

In addition to the eight deep-water passenger liners in port over the week end, a fleet of 27 other craft of all descriptions and trades, is due at Boston today, Sunday, and Monday.

Sailing tonight on the Laconia will be 213 passengers, including Graham Lyon of London, representative of the Junior Car Club of that city which is sponsoring a cavalcade of more than 100 of its members this summer in the Eastern United States.

The group will load its motor cars on to the new Mauretania for its first trip to New York.

Radio Language Has Way Of Telling an Old Story

Radio editors in Boston were agreebaly surprised the other day when they received this notice from Station WNAC:

"Saturday, April 22 (from 9:00 a. m. thereafter)

"Cancel: Miss Mary Quigley.

"Insert: Mrs. Robert A. Jacques.

"Thank you (MMQ)."

Which, being interpreted, meant that Miss Mary Quigley had gotten that "chance that comes once in a lifetime" to use the language of her craft for a very important event. Miss Quigley on Saturday is to be married to Robert A. Jacques of Winthrop, Mass., who is employed at the Forbes Lithograph Company, Chelsea, Mass.

Gem Students Meet

A conclave of gem students opened today at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Organized by the American Gem Society and Gemological Institute of America, it will continue through April 18. Many leading gemologists of the United States are present, including Robert M. Shipley, president of the Gemological Institute and director of the American Gem Society, who has had the title of gemological diplomate conferred upon him by an English university.

Clipper Ship Sails Again! Name: Yankee

New England's exhibit at New York Fair gets 'launching' by Cahill and girls from states.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Bowsprit high in the air and its spars silhouetted against the April sky, the merchantman "Yankee," central feature of the New England exhibit at the New York World's Fair, was officially christened this morning on behalf of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Chairman of the New England Governors' Conference, by Lieutenant-Governor Horace T. Cahill, and by five young women representing the participating states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Six bottles of water broke in succession on the bow of the ship as the state girls repeated, "I christen thee, 'Yankee,' for the State of . . ." and then named her home State, and "Joint-Master" Saltonstall, who accumulated a belaying pin during the ceremonies, made the ceremonial all-inclusive by declaring the vessel "in commission" in the name of New England.

Reminiscent of 1830's

Grover Whalen, President of the World's Fair Corporation was there, of course, and a long list of notables. Of Boston and New England interest were Harry E. Ward, President of the New England Society in the City of New York; C. F. Weed, President of the New England Council; Henry R. Shepley, Chairman of the architects' committee of the N. E. Council, designers of the exhibit which has been set up at a cost of $200,000; and Henry K. Cushing, Chairman of the New England's World's Fair Executive Committee.

Cannons roared at the conclusion of the ceremonies and the whole scene was reminiscent of the 1830's when Yankee "sticks" towered in New England ports and were familiar sights in harbors of the Far East and the China trade.

Mr. Ward welcomed his fellow New Englanders to the hospitality of New York where his society was formed 134 years ago "to give aid and safe conduct to New Englanders in the City." Mr. Weed introduced Mr. Shepley who said the Yankee was typical of New England-built merchantmen of the '30's, a day when it required four to six weeks to reach Europe and six months to make the trip to Canton.

Mr. Cushing accepted the symbol of New England's maritime achievement on behalf of his fellow committeemen, James M. Langley of New Hampshire, Raloh H. Smith of Vermont, Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Massachusetts, Royal B. Farnum of Rhode Island, and Williard B. Rogers of Connecticut.

"Your Own Folks"

Governor Saltonstall did rather well in a message inviting World's Fair visitors to hold out a few days in which to enjoy New England. Here's his New England—presented on behalf of the 8,600,000 men and women who live in that section:

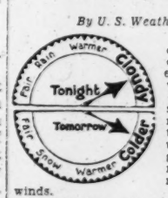
"Once you cross New England's threshold, you will find a new and delightful way of life in which the amenities of today are happily blended with the mellow traditions of 300 years. Serene old cities, quiet elm-shaded villages, rocky coasts, sandy beaches, friendly wooded mountains, crystal lakes and streams—everywhere you will be greeted with New England's warm hospitality.

"You will be at home in New England, for you have known New England all your life—Pilgrim Plymouth, Roger Williams, Paul Revere and the Minute Men, Nathan Hale, Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys, Hawthorne's "Old Man of the Mountain," "Little Women," "Captains Courageous"—your visit to New England will seem like a visit to the old family home."

The Governor cancelled his plan to attend in person the christening of the "Yankee" because of the tense situation resulting from the strike of Boston fuel truck drivers. He remained in the City to work for a settlement.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cloudy and threatening, probably without rain today and tonight, slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature in the upper 30's; Sunday generally fair and not very warm; moderate northerly winds.

Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and colder tonight. Sunday generally fair.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight. Sunday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh shifting winds becoming northerly. Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	44	Minneapolis	66	66
Bermuda	60	54	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	36	36	New York	46	44
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	60	58
Helena	46	44	Philadelphia	54	43
Kansas City	58	56	St. Louis	62	62
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	68	48
Miami	74	70	Washington	60	54

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., April 15.
B—Minimum, April 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:30 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 8:52 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:12 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Monday, 9:35 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:54 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 6:55 p. m. Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, starring Cornelia Otis Skinner. Last day. 8:30.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Henry IV," starring Maurice Evans as Falstaff. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Lady Has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Two weeks only.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Woman Doctor," with Frieda Inescort. 1:50, 5:15, 8. Also "Zaza," featuring Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 6:35, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Idiot's Delight," with Norma Shearer and Clark Gable.

Coolidge Corner—
"My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"3 Smart Girls Grow Up," starring Deanna Durbin. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Almost a Gentleman," with James Ellison. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Normandie—
"Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone.

R. K. O. Boston—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," with W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10. Also "North of Shanghai."

12:15, 4:05, 7:55. Stage: Buster Shaver, with Olive & George, Harry Savoy, The Vespers and O'Connor Bros. & Sinclair. 1:20, 5:10, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Midnight," Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "King of Chinatown," with Anna May Wong. Akim Tamiroff and Sidney Toler. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
Original "Great Train Robbery," plus 10 other subjects. Latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"Crisis," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

University—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." 2:45, 6, 9:30. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," with W. C. Fields. Also "Peg of Old Drury," with Anna Neagle.

Exeter—
"The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:05, 5, 7:50. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess." Also "Wife, Husband and Friend," with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Richard Greene, Basil Rathbone and Wendy Barrie. Fenway: 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Secret Service of the Air," with Roland Reagan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Balerina." 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 2:45, 5, 7, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Adventures of Jane Arden," with Rosella Towne and William Gargan. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Repertory—
"Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Also "He Couldn't Say No," with Frank McHugh. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Too Hot to Handle," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. Also "Annabel Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie.

Uptown—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 5:25, 8:30. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Too Hot to Handle," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. Also "Listen Darling," featuring Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Count of Monte Cristo," featuring Robert Donat.

State and Orpheum—
Mickey Rooney in "Huckleberry Finn." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Through April 16: "Grand Illusion." Also "Dark Rapture." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Symphony Hall—
"The Damnation of Faust," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by seventy-four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 3:30.

Hotel Vendome—
Ninety-seventh concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

Symphony Hall—
Paul Whiteman and his orchestra. Benefit concert for the Infants' Hospital. 8:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Free concert by the boys of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation. 3:30. Exhibition of art work on view.

Museum of Fine Arts—
"The Beatitudes," by the Commonwealth Federal Orchestra and the Commonwealth Federal Chorus. A. Buckingham Simson, conductor. 2:30.

Jordan Hall—
First performance of "Evangeline," presented by Adolphe Robicheau. Arrangement by Bella Gaffin and Frances Kessler. Scenecy by Richard de Fole. Mr. Robicheau will dance the part of Gabriel, and Evelyn Ford that of Evangeline. 8:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Southern California Needs Field Strength Before 1940 Games—Chess Problems

Cal Shows Up Weaknesses In Trojan Athletic Team

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California didn't do so badly against the United States 1940 Olympic Track Team (University of Southern California, to us in the grandstand) when they succeeded in garnering 50 points to the Trojans' 81.

In fact they did the Southern Californians a favor. They showed the Trojan track stars that to really make a clean sweep of the nation this year—and next—they've got to get going in their field events. To be specific, the shot put, the broad jump, and discus. Furthermore, they'll have to find a two-miler somewhere. After all, you can't expect Louis Zamperini (Glenn Cunningham's only threat) to win the mile, and 880, and then trot off the two-mile event too.

More Support

Of course this may be asking too much of the great Southern California aggregation—but with a little more support from the field events these boys would prove unbeatable against a picked team from the nation's best.

This brings up the everpresent question of whether or not there's a track squad anywhere that can give the Trojans a run for their medals and ribbons. Now there is one gentleman here in this area who thinks he may turn the trick.

Tie Meet

You've guessed it. "Dink" Templeton, Stanford past-master at turning many a track meet into a win or a very close loss. In fact, this past week end Mr. Templeton's boys from the Stanford Farm caught the "picked" Olympic Club flyers and ran them into a tie at 65½ to 65½. That was a mighty good job.

This performance gives the Templetonians added zest and confidence in their pointing up for the Southern California test a few weeks hence. First they'll try their best steps, heaves, and kicks out on the University of Washington, and then in a bit steeper competition face the University of California in the annual "Big Meet."

Cal-Stanford Rivalry

Now anyone who knows of Cal-Stanford rivalry knows that anything can happen at a "Big Meet" or "Big Game" regardless of what the squads have done heretofore. But Mr. Templeton's lads in the red and white track-suits are convinced that they'll run the Bears right into the ground this season. Of course that all remains to be seen in another week.

If the Stanfords can take the Californians by a score of 72-59 or thereabouts then the USC-Stanford meet is going to be worth more than the price of admission. This kind of a win is already visualized down at the Palo Alto Stanford Farm.

Championships

Naturally another point of view persists over at the California Oval where Coach Brutus Hamilton is scheming how to one-two-three the Stanfords as well as copping the Pacific Coast Championship, and perhaps the nationals later, even against a superior USC in the cinder events.

Mr. Templeton at Stanford, no novice in this training business, himself, is of the same opinion as Mr. Hamilton, only he sees red and white instead of blue and gold.

Naturally both of them cannot have the honor of toting home the big silver cup and all the ribbons. And in any Pacific Coast meet they'll have to remember that those lads from down south whizz by faster than a prestidigitator can pull a card out of his hat.

Stanford Strong

Comparative times and distances in the Cal-USC meet and the Stanford-Olympic Club show a "doped" out Cal-Stanford meet on paper with Stanford winning the greatest number of first places. What Cal could make up in seconds and thirds and a few firsts might tell the tale. This must be remembered; that Cal had its test against the nation's best track team early in the season. They'll all improve from now on, that's true enough, but the question is—will Cal improve enough to win from a Stanford team that appears already better?

And you may be sure that there'll be plenty of people up in those stands to find out for themselves at the "Big Meet."

* * *

Risks Crown

Swim-scene—Can't let this opportunity go by without reminding you that our favorite diving champion, blonde Marjorie Gestring, of Los Angeles—Olympic and National Women's Diving Champion—risks her crown here at the Fairmont Terrace Plunge, April 21, in the senior nationals.

Probably her closest competitor will be San Francisco's own Helen Crlenkovich, who has been improving steadily in her three years of competition. This meet will be particularly interesting as it is the first time the new compulsory dives will be witnessed in competition. If Miss Gestring wins this time with her new repertoire of difficult dives, she should go to the Olympics next year to win.

Royal Arch Gunnison

College Baseball

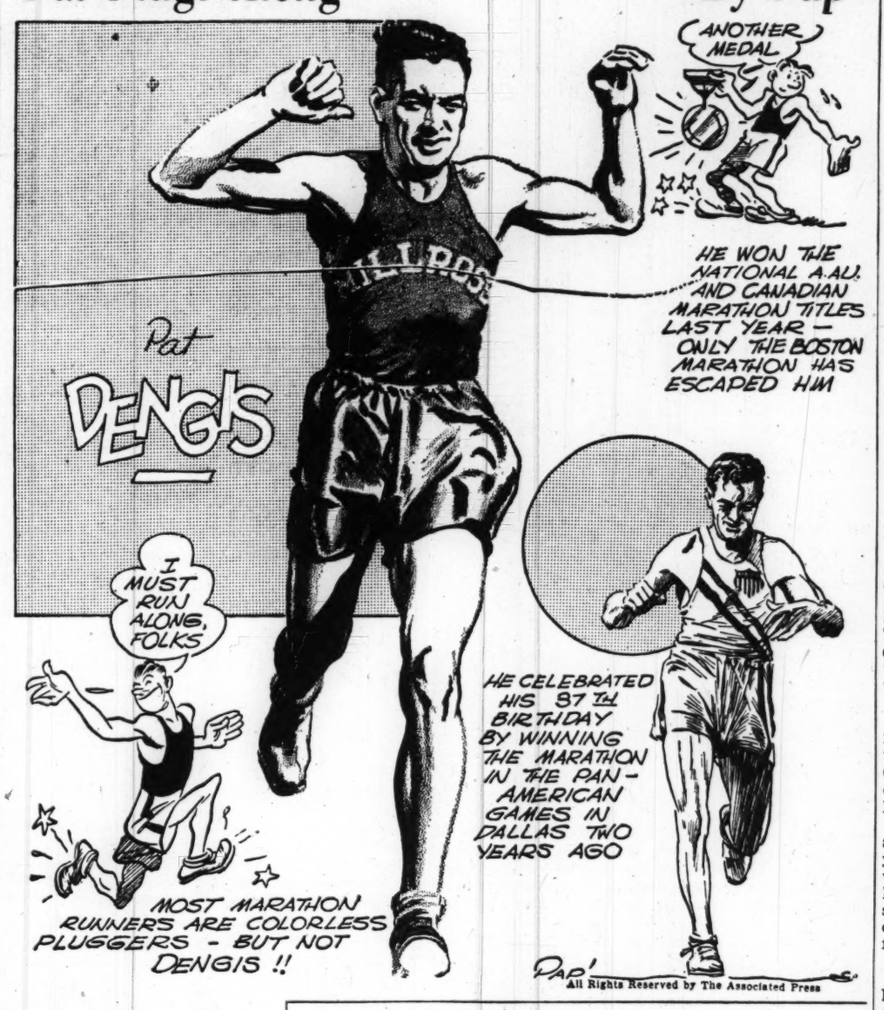
Results April 14

At Philadelphia: Temple 10, Boston College 4.

At Philadelphia: Villanova vs. Providence, canceled, rain.

At Middletown, Conn.: Swarthmore 8, Wesleyan 6.

Pat Plugs Along —By Pap'


ANOTHER MEDAL
HE WON THE NATIONAL A.A.U. AND CANADIAN MARATHON TITLES LAST YEAR — ONLY THE BOSTON MARATHON HAS ESCAPED HIM
Pat DENGIS
I MUST RUN ALONG, FOLKS
MOST MARATHON RUNNERS ARE COLORLESS PLUGGERS - BUT NOT DENGIS !!
HE CELEBRATED HIS 37TH BIRTHDAY BY WINNING THE MARATHON IN THE PAN-AMERICAN GAMES IN DALLAS TWO YEARS AGO
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Pat Dengis holds the Canadian, Pan-American and United States Marathon championships. The Millrose distance runner hopes to add the Olympic championship in 1940.

Pat will be 40 when the Olympic Games in Finland are held. He stepped out on his 37th birthday, July 18, 1937, to win the Pan-American Marathon at Dallas. And so Dengis feels that he should be at his peak in 1940.

Ran at Picnic

Dengis' running career dates back to 1932 when Pat was coaxed into running a mile at a picnic. The best he could do that afternoon was to finish second. But the "running bug" had bitten him and he embarked on a foot-racing career that carried him to the first flight in short order. As a sideline, Pat competed in walking races and and won three championships. The constant bickering over the legality of his walking form annoyed him. So he gave it up.

Port Chester Run

His first important Marathon victory came two years after his debut on the cinders. He won the Port Chester Marathon. In 1935 he finished a good second in the famous Boston race, and won the National A. A. U. Marathon championship in Washington.

Dengis weighed 192 pounds in his first race. Since then he has lost 50 pounds. He has been as low as 134.

Pap'

Benefit Game Sept. 7

NEW YORK (AP)—The fourth annual football game between the Eastern College All-Stars and the New York Giants, National League Champions, will be played at the Polo Grounds Thursday night, Sept. 7, it was announced by Stanley Woodward, Sports Editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, which sponsors the game. The game will be played for the benefit of the Herald-Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

Each squad will be limited to 30 players. Already 15 have agreed to play under Jock Sutherland, former Pittsburgh coach who succeeds Andy Kerr of Colgate as pilot of the All-Stars.

Ten already signed are members of Sutherland's last Pitt team, Marshall Goldberg, Harold Stebbins, John Chickerneo, Bill Daddio, Fabian Hoffman, Elmer Merkovsky, Walter Raskowski, Steve Petro, Albin Lezouski, and Boo Dannies. Others are Bill Osmanski and Bill Delaney of Holy Cross and Ray Carnelly, Don Campbell and Jack (Whitey) Lee of Carnegie Tech.

Port Arthur Scores First

MONTREAL, April 15 (CP)—Port Arthur Bear Cats took the first game of the Allan Cup hockey final series last night, defeating Montreal Royals 6-5 on the strength of two overtime goals by Hugh O'Leary. Royals cut the margin with half a minute to go in the overtime period. The series is the best-of-five for the Canadian Senior Amateur Hockey Championship.

Perfect Teamwork

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. (AP)—Teamwork!

All five members of a Scottsbluff team rolling in a bowling tourney April 14 scored 180 in the second game of their series.

Wendell Cox, L. G. Eckle, O. C. Olsen, H. F. Vierregg and B. M. Diers were the conformity experts.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

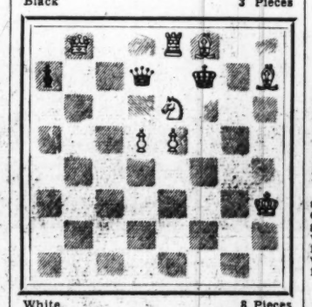
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 15, 1939

Problem No. 2131

By William B. Rice

Black — 3 Pieces



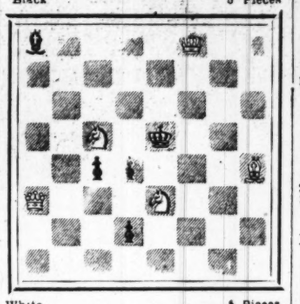
White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (First prize, Good Companions, Jan. 1914.)

Problem No. 2132

By William B. Rice

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct 19 1913.)

Solutions to Problems

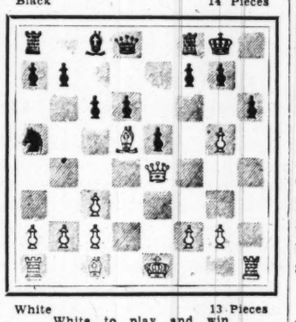
No. 2129 RxBP

No. 2130. 1. P-Q6 threatens
2. Kt-B6ch
1. ——— K-Q4
2. Kt-B6
1. ——— PxP
2. KtxKtP
1. ——— PxKt
2. Kt-B6

End game No. 454. White wins: 1 B-B3, K-Kt3; 2 B-R5ch, K-Kt4 3 B-Q8, K-B4, 4 B-R4, K-Kt4; 5 B-Kt5, K-B4; 6 B-K3ch, K-Q4; 7 B-Q4, Kt-Q3; 8 P-B7 and wins. White maneuvers to get the position at his 7th move.

End-Game No. 455

Black — 14 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and win (Nyholm-Post, Berlin, 1927. White forces a pretty win.)

Notes

Thirty-four states and Canada are represented in the entry list of 224 chess players who are competing in the Continental Jubilee Correspondence conducted by the American Chess Bulletin. The state of New York naturally heads the list with a total of 71 contestants. Next comes California and Massachusetts, each with 17, while there are 13 from Pennsylvania and ten each from Michigan and New Jersey. Next in order are Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin, each with 4, and there are 3 each from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, and Utah. Canada has two entries, as have the District of Columbia, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wyoming. Other states thus far represented are New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and West Virginia.

More sections of seven players each are being formed, the entry fee being $1. Book prizes are awarded. Those interested are invited to write Hermann Helms, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Correspondence chess offers those who are not able to enjoy frequent over-the-board play an excellent substitute.

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the Margate (England) tournament now drawing to a close.

One of the most exciting games from the Marshall-Manhattan match, won this year by a good margin by the Marshall Chess Club, appears below. Smirka, a Marshall veteran, was able to invite favorable complications early in the play, offering a temporary sacrifice on his 14th move.

Ruy Lopez

Phillips White	Smirka Black	Phillips White	Smirka Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 R-QKt	B-B6
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 B-Q3	Q-Kt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 P-Kt3	R-Q
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	20 Q-B2	Q-B3
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	21 R-Kt3	B-Q5
6 P-B3	P-KKt3	22 Kt-B4	B-R5
7 P-KR3	B-Kt2	23 P-K5	BxR
8 B-KKt5	P-R3	24 PxQ	BxQ
9 B-K3	B-Q2	25 BxB	BxP
10 QKt-Q2	Q-K2	26 Castles	Castles
11 B-B2	P-Q4	27 Kt-R5	P-Kt3
12 P-QKt4	P-Q5	28 Kt-B6	R-Q7
13 PxP	PxP	29 B-Kt3	R-K
14 KtxP	KtxKt	30 R-Q	RxRch
15 BxKt	KtxP!	31 BxR	R-K8ch
16 PxKt	BxB	Resigns.	

Flohr, like Capablanca, is at his best against slightly weaker talent, who, without making any great or obvious blunders, gradually succumb to his technique. Who would think, playing over the game below, from the Riga tournament which Flohr won, that Black's QRP would eventually fall?

Catalan Opening

White Flohr	Black Petrow	Flohr White	Petrow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 P-B3	KtxB
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	26 RxKt	B-K3
4 B-Kt2	PxP	27 B-B	Kt-K4
5 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	28 B-K2	B-Kt6
6 Kt-Q2	P-B3	29 P-B4	P-QB4
7 QxP(B4)	P-K4	30 R-Q6	Kt-B3
8 KKt-B3	Kt-Kt3	31 B-Kt5	QR-Q
9 Q-Q3	PxP	32 RxR	RxR
10 KtxP	B-K2	33 BxP	BxB
11 Castles	Castles	34 KtxB	R-Q7
12 Kt(Q2)-Kt3	P-QR4	35 R-K	P-QKt4
13 B-Q2	Kt(Kt3)-Q4	36 KtxP	RxKtP
14 P-QR3	P-R3	37 R-Q	P-R4
15 Kt-B	Kt-B2	38 P-K5	R-R7
16 R-Q	R-K	39 R-Q3	P-R5
17 B-QB3	Kt(B3)-Q4	40 PxP	K-R2
18 B-K	B-B3	41 Kt-K4	P-Kt5
19 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	42 R-Q6	P-Kt6
20 B-QB3	BxKt	43 RxKt	P-Kt3
21 QxB	QxQ	44 R-Kt6	P-Kt7
22 BxQ	Kt-B5	45 Kt-Q2	Resigns
23 Kt-K2	Kt-Kt4		

National Y. M. C. A. Basketball At Jamestown, N. Y.

Second Round

Jamestown, N. Y., 32, Flint, Mich., 31.
Reading, Pa., 84, Indianapolis, Ind., 53.

Consolation First Round

Lockport, N. Y., 55, Coraopolis, Pa., 41.

Many Veterans Entered For Kansas Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Veterans will predominate among the competitors in the seventeenth annual Kansas Relays, April 22. In every event there will be men who won honors here last year.

The 100-yard dash will boast a veteran field of entrants, including three of the four men who placed here last year. Wilbur Greer of Michigan State was second, Fred Wolcott of Rice, third, and E. Y. Steakley of Rice, fourth.

Texas Relays

Greer won the 100-yard dash at the Texas Relays in the fast time of 9.5s. Wolcott was second in that race, only a foot back.

Wolcott's specialty is the 120-yard high hurdle event, in which he has never been beaten outdoors. The Rice star set a new record of 14.2s., here last year. Collinge of Iowa, the runnerup, also returns.

Elmer Hackney of Kansas State and Bob Mills of Nebraska, two stars of the Big Six Conference, finished first and second at the Relays last year in the shotput. They will return to renew their dual. In the discus throw, Mills, who was second, is the only point-winner back.

Javelin Throw

First and second-place winners in the 1938 javelin throw are entered again this year. They are Gilliam Graham of Texas, the champion, and Bob Waldram of Missouri, runnerup.

Beefus Bryan of Texas, who set a new pole-vault record here last year, returns for another try. Other veterans in this event are Bone of North Texas State, who tied for second, and Don Bird of Kansas, one of several men who tied for fourth.

Broad Jump

Broad jump entrants include Harwin Dawson of Nebraska, second in 1938, and Jud Atchison of Texas, who finished third. The lone veteran in the high jump is Norman Sanneman of Washburn, who tied for third last year.

Entrants in the relay races also will include many familiar faces. In every one of the seven university class relay races, there will be men back who ran on the winning relay teams last year.

The veteran Rice team should repeat as victors in the 440-yard relay and the sprint-medley relay, if veterans count for anything. Rice's 440-yard relay team last year included Jones, Steakley, Carr and Wolcott. All return except Carr.

Only One Lost

The Owls' sprint-medley team also lost only one man. That quartet was made up of Patterson, Jones, Steakley and Bell. Patterson is the only man who is not back.

The University of Iowa won the mile and two-mile relays last year and has the standouts of both quarters back in action. The one-mile relay team of Billib, McCollister, Graves and C. Teufel returns intact. Billig and Graves also were the stars of the two-mile team.

North Texas Teachers lost only one man from the team which won the one-mile team race last year. The event has been changed back to the four-mile relay this year, but this move should not affect North Texas' chances of repeating.

Half of the University of Missouri distance medley relay team that won here last year is back. Kingpin of the quartet was John Munski, ace Tiger miler, who returns along with Frank Rucker, who ran the three-quarter-mile leg on the relay team.

Sporting Around the Hub

Hope It Will Be Final Hockey Game

Boston is hopeful that the fifth Stanley Cup hockey game at the Garden tomorrow night between the Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs will be the grand finale. The Bruins have won three and lost one and need only one more triumph to win the famous trophy emblematic of the professional hockey championship.

With baseball at hand the local sport fan is ready for hockey to retire and defeat tomorrow night will stretch the series to a game in Toronto Tuesday. Another defeat for the Bruins then and the two clubs will be back here next Thursday for what would be the seventh and final game. Both teams arrived this morning.

* * *

When the Bees and Red Sox continue their city series at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon, Woody Rich, the boy who reminds you of Grover Cleveland Alexander, will do the pitching for Joe Cronin. The Little Rock rookie has a chance to be a great hurler. He looks the part of a fellow who has been on the mound for 10 years, but the American League will be seeing him for the first time.

* * *

Junior Jim Bagby was the sensation of the 1938 Sarasota adventure, and young Rich showed far more class this spring than Jim did in his debut. Bagby went on to win 15 games last season. If Woody looks impressive in his early appearances on the rubber, he may exceed that 15 total in '39. Yesterday Jack Wilson and Jim Bagby pitched easily against Holy Cross, winning 14 to 2 at Worcester.

* * *

Incidentally, the boys who occupy the press row will not be surprised if Cronin nominates Bagby to open against the Yankees Tuesday. Jim has hurled fine ball in the South and seems the logical man to face the world champs. He won the opener at Fenway in '38, beating the Yanks. Stengel's opening choice against the Phillies will be announced Monday.

* * *

The Bees look like the old Cardinal Gashouse Gang in their new uniforms. Now if only they can produce similar results.

* * *

The local college baseball teams hoped to be busy in several localities today. Tufts and Boston University were to face each other at Nickerson Field, Riverside. Northeastern journeyed to Rhode Island State, while Harvard was scheduled to face Columbia in New York. Boston College, meanwhile, was winding up its southern trip at Villanova.

* * *

Paul Sweet, coach of the New Hampshire track team, is faced with the problem of building a team from recruits who have had little or no experience. Out of 80 candidates reporting, only six are lettermen and 10 are numeral wearers. New Hampshire, incidentally, will be host to some 20 colleges and universities May 19-20 for the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Association's 53rd annual track and field championships.

Tigers at Poughkeepsie

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—Princeton University crews were granted permission by the University Council on Athletics to participate in the Poughkeepsie regatta, but conflicting year-end examinations will not allow the Tigers to compete in the Hudson River classic this June.

The Council's permission was qualified, however, to allow participation over an "experimental period" of three years, "Contingent upon the ability of the Athletic Association to finance this extension of the rowing schedule."

Halting Vote for the Reds Given by Writers in Poll

(This is the second of two stories giving the results of the Associated Press' annual poll of major league pennant prospects.)

By Judson Bailey

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The baseball writers, who usually clamber out on any convenient limb without the slightest trepidation, gave the Cincinnati Reds a halting vote of confidence today as the team to beat in the National League.

"Halting" is exactly what the selection may be, too, because favorites seldom triumph in the wide open battles royal of the senior circuit.

Although less than half of the 90 sports writers co-operating in the thirteenth annual poll of the Associated Press tabbed the Reds for first place, all but six experts selected them to place among the first three and not a single one predicted they would drop below last year's fourth.

Cincinnati received 43 votes for first, 20 for second, 21 for third and six for fourth.

Twenty-one writers picked the Chicago Cubs to repeat and 19 rated the New York Giants strong enough to win and the other first place votes went five to Pittsburgh, and one each to St. Louis and Boston.

In the consensus, however, the Giants were chosen to finish second and the Cubs to slide back to third, trailed in order by Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

Eighty-nine of the 90 seers crammed the Phillies into the cellar, which would seem to be that. Votes for Boston and St. Louis, in contrast, were scattered in every position except last.

Results of the poll, with number of votes cast for each team for each place, and total points for each (on 8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis):

Team	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pts	1938 Finish
Cincinnati	43	20	21	6	..	..	..	..	640	4
New York	19	33	18	13	7	..	..	..	584	3
Chicago	21	14	30	19	5	1	..	..	564	1
Pittsburgh	5	15	13	31	20	6	..	..	476	2
St. Louis	1	7	4	13	32	24	9	..	364	6
Boston	1	1	4	8	18	33	25	..	300	5
Brooklyn	..	..	..	..	8	26	55	1	221	7
Philadelphia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	89	91	8

Dartmouth 1940 Football Schedule Books Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's 1940 football schedule has been announced here by the Dartmouth College Athletic Council as follows:

Sept. 28—St. Lawrence at Hanover. Oct. 5—Franklin and Marshall at Hanover; 12—Columbia at Hanover; 19—Yale at New Haven; 26—Harvard at Boston. Nov. 2—Sewanee at Hanover; 9—Princeton at Princeton; 16—Cornell at Hanover; 23—Georgia at New York.

Among the noteworthy features of the season will be the return of the Columbia Lions to the Dartmouth scehdule after a lapse of two seasons, the unusual order of the Big Green's appearances at New Haven and Boston, the second visit to New York by the Indians against an outside foe, this time Georgia replacing Stanford, and the return of the Princeton-Dartmouth rivalry as the seventh contest of the campaign.

The visit of Cornell to Hanover for two consecutive years fills an important week end in the Dartmouth social calendar.

The previously announced 1939 schedule finds the Dartmouth eleven of next fall facing one of the most difficult assignments in recent years.

Starting with two minor opponents in St. Lawrence (Sept. 30) and Hampden-Sydney (Oct. 7) at home, the Indians of Coach Earl Blaik will meet Navy at Baltimore (Oct. 14), Lafayette at Hanover (Oct. 21), Harvard at Boston (Oct. 28), Yale at New Haven (Nov. 4), Princeton at Princeton (Nov. 11), Cornell at Hanover (Nov. 18), and Stanford at New York (Dec. 2).

Charles Rider Wins N-S Cup

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Charles Rider of Forest Hills, L. I., has another tennis cup—the North and South amateur—to add to his growing collection today.

The 20-year-old University of North Carolina student, winner of the Intercollegiate title two years ago, when he was a freshman, defeated a fellow student, Carlton Rood of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the singles finals yesterday.

Rider won in four sets, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Margo Lee of Washington annexed the women's crown by trouncing Mrs. Paul Meade of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1. Then she teamed with Mrs. Allison Gade of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., to win the doubles title.

In the finals Miss Lee and Mrs. Gade defeated Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Meta Duncan of New York, 6—2, 6—1.

A semifinals men's doubles match today pitted Carlton Rood and Walter Meserole of New York against Ted Collins and John Ager, two Duke University players.

The winners will meet Frank Farrell of New York and Ed Fuller of Salem, Mass., in the finals Farrell and Fuller yesterday eliminated Donald Buffington and Bill Hulme of Philadelphia in a semifinals match, 6—1, 6—4.

Mason and Dixon Golf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 15 (AP)—J. R. "Jimmy" Burkholder, champion golfer of Washington and Lee University students, and Al Dollins of Covington, Va., medalist, fought their way yesterday to the finals of the nineteenth annual Mason and Dixon Tournament.

The 20-year-old Burkholder, whose home is at Louisville, Ky., eliminated Spence Kirkow, 21, of Covington, Ky., 2 up in their semifinal match and Dollins put out Frank Allen of Pittsburgh, 3 and 1.

Morton McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., last year's champion, did not defend his crown this year.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

[April 14]

American Association

All games postponed, rain and cold.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 6, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 10, Portland 4.
Oakland 9, Seattle 4.
Sacramento 12, Hollywood 4.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 9, Tulsa 8 (11 innings).
Dallas 7, Fort Worth 5.
Houston 4, Beaumont 4 (tie, 12 innings, darkness).
Shreveport 5, San Antonio 3.

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 1.
New Orleans 1, Birmingham 0 (11 innings).
Knoxville 8, Nashville 8 (tie, 12 innings, darkness).
Little Rock 4, Memphis 2.

Pacific Coast League

(Baseball Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	12	2	.857
San Diego	6	6	.500
Seattle	7	7	.500
San Francisco	7	7	.500
Oakland	6	7	.462
Hollywood	6	8	.429
Portland	6	8	.429
Sacramento	4	10	.286

College Tennis

Result April 14

At Williamsburg, Va.: William and Mary 5, Boston College 4.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 14

At Brooklyn: Brooklyn (N) 8, New York (A) 8 (tie, called 9th, darkness).

At Richmond, Va.: Cleveland (A) 11, New York (N) 9.

At Evansville, Ind.: Pittsburgh (N) 3, Evansville (3-I) 2.

At Tarboro, N. C.: Philadelphia (A) 14, Williamsport (EL) 2.

At Lexington, N. C.: Lexington (NC) 6, Philadelphia (A) 2nds 3.

At Worcester, Mass.: Boston (A) 14, Holy Cross 2.

At Union City, Tenn.: St. Louis (N) 17, Union City (Kitty) 3.

At Dayton, Ohio: Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A) cancelled, wet grounds.

At Chicago: Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A) cancelled, cold and wet grounds.

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BOSTON

Charter Revision For Providence Further Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the General Assembly sitting for its last week in 1939, the decision as to charter revision plans for this city was as far away as ever as the result of the failure of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Mayor John J. Collins of Providence to reach an agreement.

Governor Vanderbilt has made it clear that he does not favor the so-called Collins emergency measure because it gives the chief executive here "dictatorial powers." Mayor Collins in return charges that the General Assembly as a whole favors his proposal, which would provide for budgetary control and the appointment of certain department heads by him.

However, there is hope that a compromise plan may end the deadlock. This plan which has been advanced by leaders of both factions, would give the mayor more limited power until the voters could say in June whether they wanted a commission to draft a new charter and submit it to them in the fall.

The plan, which it is said reliably, will end all other charter revision measures now in the General Assembly has these feaures:

1—A referendum on the creation of a commission of 15 members to draw up a new city charter.

2—Choosing of the commission at this referendum, to function if the commission proposal is approved by a majority of the voters.

3—Completion of a charter by this commission, if it is empowered to act, not later than Oct. 1.

4—A referendum on the commission's charter not later than Nov. 7.

5—Submission of the charter, if it is approved, to the next session of the Assembly.

6—Granting to Mayor Collins of immediate power to appoint a city solicitor, city auditor, and commissioner of public works without a check on his appointment by the City Council, and granting to him the budgetary powers he seeks.

7—Continuance of this authority until Dec. 1, unless the commission plans were defeated Nov. 7, in which case the authority would expire.

8—No limit would be placed on the number of candidates who could seek places on the charter commission. Candidates would be required to have the indorsement of 500 voters.

9—The compromise proposal would come before the General Assembly in the shape of a substitute measure for the original Collins Bill now pending in the House Corporations Committee. In the bill Mayor Collins would be given unchecked appointment power over all principal city officers and such key bodies as the Board of Canvassers, the Bureau of Police and Fire and the Board of Governors.

By a Staff Artist

How Much of a Jump Can They Take?

Around the Corner—

Hen Pays Board—A Rhode Island Red hen, which began a visit to the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals building on Longwood Avenue last week, was polite enough to contribute an egg in return for its board, very shortly after it was comfortably installed there.

* * *

Dog Has His Day—Although he is probably unaware of it, there is a pedigreed Boston terrier puppy in Lawrence which has already had his day—in court.

The puppy is now sheltered in the home of a Lawrence schoolboy, Leon Valcourt. A few days ago, however, the dog held a leading role in a bit of legal drama enacted in the district court at Newburyport.

Leon's father was awarded damages in a suit he brought against Ernest Doyon of Newbury for services rendered. Mr. Valcourt claimed that for the services he had been promised a puppy. When the court found in his favor, Mr. Valcourt was given the choice of the puppy or the cash equivalent. It was Leon, however, who clinched the matter, leaving no doubt as to the choice.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, April 16

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, April 16

5:00 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, April 17

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 17

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, April 16

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:30 p. m.—Estonian Group. "Founding of the Boston Estonian Society."

3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.

3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.

4:00 p. m.—"The Living Bible." "Scenes from the Life of David." Part I.

4:30 p. m.—"The World of Song."

5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.

6:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."

6:15 p. m.—"Songs in the Candlelight."

6:30 p. m.—Home Gardens in America.

For Monday, April 17

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science."

8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher, "Automatic Frequency Control."

Rescue League Shows Pride In Its Rescue Work With Cats

"Some Place in Boston That Picks up Stray Cats"—was the sole address on an envelope dropped in a city mail box not long ago. It was promptly delivered to the Animal Rescue League at 51 Carver Street. Just as promptly an agent of the League went out to call for a stray cat mentioned in a note inside the envelope.

As National Be Kind to Animals Week—which begins on Monday—directs public attention to all such humane institutions, Boston's Animal Rescue League is particularly proud to point to the success of its work with cats.

Most spectacular feature of this work, probably, is the rescue of feline adventurers who have ascended a little too close to the stars in their tree climbings—and are daunted by the prospect of descent to the distant terra firma. In 15 years with the League, Agent Albert Morris has aided in "bringing down to earth" 855 such sky-minded cats—from 853 trees. Two of his ascents yielded a pair of cats each, he explains.

Fishing for Cats

When Mr. Morris scales a tree he carries with him a cat box and a rescue pole. The latter is made of hollow aluminum, surrounded at the business end with sheepskin to which the cat can cling with some degree of confidence, and with a strong leather noose sticking out—to be tightened after being slipped around the animal, by pulling on a cord running down inside the pole.

With this the agent brings in the cat from limbs too small to take his own weight. He then transfers it to the box and lowers it to the ground.

Although tree rescues attract more attention than anything else, they are actually a small part of the League's contribution to feline contentment. In the year ending Jan. 1, the annual report shows, the League's headquarters and 10 branches assisted 67,580 cats in different ways. In the same period the number of dogs helped was 29,294 and the total of animals, birds and reptiles of all sorts was 129,390.

Cozy, and Cats Like It

There is something mellow and cozy about the 51 Carver Street home of the League, with the ancient red brick homes in which it is housed and the fireplaces still evident in several rooms, that must be reassuring to feline visitors. There must be comfort, too, in the general atmosphere of friendliness and good cheer which pervades the buildings—and, according to Robert F. Sellar, President of the League, cats are peculiarly sensitive to such atmospheres.

There is plenty going on to interest them while they are visiting, too. There are pigeons fanning with their wings in the little courtyards; there are children and grown-ups bringing or taking away their pets; there are happy reunions with lost kittens and pups—and there are dogs.

In spite of general belief to the contrary, Mr. Sellar declares, experience shows that there is nothing like canine company to cheer up a cat in unfamiliar surroundings. In fact, he reports, after visiting some of the most modern small animal homes in the East and Middle West, it is becoming the approved practice to put cats and dogs in cages in the same rooms instead of separating them carefully, as has usually been done—and still is by the League.

D. M.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Teachers' Federation Conference	Library of Congress Chamber Music Concert	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Organ recital	Rita Rio's Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Orchestra	Dance Interlude	Cosmopolitan Rhythms	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45			Choir recital	Sport program	Sport reports
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Harvard Program	Weather; music; news	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Bandstand"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work"; Herbert Hadel	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15	Folk Singers	"Message of Israel"		Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30	Studio speaker	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E. Federation of Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45		"Jim's Question Bee"		"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:00	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch	"1939 Baseball Preview"; interviews	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	Sagi Vela, baritone; concert orchestra	"America's Top Bands"
8:15	"Professor Quiz";	N. E. Townsend Clubs;	Variety Show; "Red"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"America's Top Bands"
8:30	questions; answers	Dr. Townsend, speaker	Skelton; music	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"America's Top Bands"
8:45					
9:00	"Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth;	"Sons of Pioneers"	Variety program
9:15	comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;		Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Variety program
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Senator Key Pittman.	"Symphonic Strings";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	"Foreign Affairs"	N. Beresowsky, cond.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Hans Lange,	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Schnickelfritz Band"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15	vocalist; quintet;		dramatizations	"Schnickelfritz Band"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	M. Warnow's Or.	conductor	Music Educator's Con-	National Conference on	"Front Page Drama"
10:45	"Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	ference; choir; orch.	Palestine; speakers	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	chestra; Hans Lange,	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	conductor	Weather Service	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.
11:30	Henry Busse's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Henry Busse's Or.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ	Weather; "Coast-to-	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15	Loft"; news	Coast on a Bus";	Tom Terriss	nade"; recording	Religious service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalists	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Re-enactment of Wash-	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	ington's Ride from Mt.	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Aubade for Strings	Vernon to New York;	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45	Aubade for Strings	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:00	Trinity Church	King Tut's Trumpets;	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Lithuanian program
11:15	Service	Weather; "Journal"	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Trinity Church	"Southern Belles	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	Service	Musette Hall; tabloid	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	version of "I Pagli-	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Gems of Melody"	acci"; Mario Berini,	prano; organ	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	"Male and Female"	Jan Peerce, tenors;	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	"Kennel Time"	"Great Plays"; George	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Bernard Shaw's five-	Religious program	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Tour
1:15	Piano soloist	play cycle, "Back to	Religious program	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Tour
1:30	Brazil's Salute to	Methuselah"; Burns	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Tour
1:45	World's Fair	Mantle, commentator	"Gypsy Moods"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Tour
2:00	"Americans All—	Magic Key: Symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Immigrants All"	Orch.; John Charles	Fanny's"; variety	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Medford March of	Thomas; three-tone	"Music for Moderns"	Am. Union for Con-	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Progress"	whistler; speakers	"Music for Moderns"	certed Peace Discussion	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	Gustavus Adolphus Col-	"Sunday Drivers"; solo-	Drama and music	Studio program
3:15	monic-Symphony	lege Choir	lists; orchestra	Drama and music	"Three Dukes"; trio
3:30	Orchestra; John	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Dance Music
3:45	Barbirolli, con-	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	Dance Music
4:00	ducting; Eyvind	"National Vespers"	Swedish Glee Club	Religious Hour	"America's Top Bands"
4:15	Laholm, tenor;	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Religious Hour	"America's Top Bands"
4:30	Kirsten Flagstad,	Sens. David I. Walsh;	"The World Is Yours";	Religious Hour	Marjorie Possett's violin
4:45	soprano	Henry Cabot Lodge	"Trail Blazing"	Religious Hour	ensemble
5:00	Organ recital	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	"Moods in Music"; so-
5:15	"Just Dogs"	Glen Miller's Orch.	skit with music	Religious Hour	loists; quartet
5:30	'Ben Bernie and	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Dance Music
5:45	All the Lads"	"Supper Dance"	Bee	Religious Hour	Dance Music
6:00	"Silver Theater";	'Watson, Flotsam, and	"Musical Rendezvous";	"Musical Steelmakers"	Irish Minstrels
6:15	dramatization	Jetsam";	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45	wood"	edy; vocalist; orch.	Variety songs	Henry Busse's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform';	Fred A. Delano, talk	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	'Music of the Masters'
7:15	informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	'Music of the Masters'
7:30	Screen Guild Show;	"Best Two Out of	Bandwagon; Clyde	"Melody Strings"	'Cowboy Caravan"
7:45	drama; music	Three"; drama	Lucas's Orchestra	"Melody Strings"	'Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	'Dance Hour";	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15	Jackson Teagar-	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	gen; Donald Dickson;	Air; Sens. Byrnes and	Variety program
8:30	den and John	"Swing Soiree"; vocal-	D. Lamour; Ginger	McNary on Return of	"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45	Kirby's Orchestra	ists; orchestra	Rogers; Ogden Nash	Relief to the States	Education speaker
9:00	Sunday Evening	C. Boyer, Ann Sothern	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Musical Comedy Mem-
9:15	Hour: Symphony	in "Goodbye Again"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	ories"
9:30	Or.; Gladys Swar-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Lyle Stanton's Orch.
9:45	thout, soprano	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Lyle Stanton's Orch.
10:00	Robert Benchley's	News; Jan Savitt's Or.	The Circle; Madeleine	"Good Will Hour"	Maygar Serenaders
10:15	Variety Program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Carroll; Basil Rath-	"Good Will Hour"	Maygar Serenaders
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	bone; Boris Karloff;	"Good Will Hour"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	Barry Wood, songs	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Jose Iturbi; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00	News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	Third period, Bruins-	"Classical Album"
11:15	Teagarden's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Toronto hockey game	"Classical Album"
11:30	Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	News; J. Messner's Or.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Classical Album"
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Classical Album"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Western songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Betty and Buddy"	Music of Tomorrow
12:00	Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue'; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Musical Varieties
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Dave Ballentine, songs
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Dixie"	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Book Reviews
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:15	Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"WHK Capers"	Hour: 'The Mikado"
2:30	American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Voice and organ	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:45	the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concret Internationale	Sport reports	Hour: "The Mikado"
3:00	News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15	'Rhythm, Romance'	tra Matinee Concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30	"Organ Sampler"	G. F. Harrison, cond.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Instrumental ensemble	Sports reports
3:45	"Organ Sampler"	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	'Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sports reports
4:45	Hawaiian music	"Club Matinee"; news	'Girl Alone"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Sports reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Music; speaker	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaugh De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	Sports reports
6:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	News; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Sports; music	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	News Service	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Richard Himber's Orch.	Commentator	"Around the Town with
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	S. K. Ratcliffe, talk	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	the Clef Club Boys"
7:30	Eddie Cantor, va-	"20th Century Serenade"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of	Speakers; music	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Little Theater of Mu-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15	America"; drama	Speakers; music	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	sic"; recordings	"Princess of Song"
8:30	Tom Howard and	"Music We Love"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Studies in Contrast";	Lexington Historical So-
8:45	George Sheldon	"Music We Love"	prano; symphony orch.	soloists; choir	ciety's Patriots' Day
9:00	Theater: "Bullets	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater";	Celebration: speaker;
9:15	or Ballots" with	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	dramatization	glee Club; band
9:30	H. Bogart, E. G.	"National Forum"; Sen.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45	Robinson	Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Secy. of War Harry H.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Woodring	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	Columbia Work-	Network program	"WTAG Presents";	"Pageant of Melody";	Dance Music
10:45	shop: drama	Network program	drama; soloists; orch.	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather music	News Service	sympohny orchestra	"Dance Parade"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Joe Brattlans' Orch.
11:30	Paul Pendarvis'	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Featherstone's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teagarden's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Miaow!!

Kitty Comes Back to Earth

Still up—but on the way down. A cat, after being marooned high in swaying branches, pauses a little uncertainly on the friendly shoulder of Albert Morris, agent of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, who in 15 years has rescued 855 cats from 853 trees. For his own safety he wears a sturdy leather harness which can be attached to the tree.

D. S. Smith's New Symphony

The Arts in Boston

The program for the twenty-second pair of Friday-Saturday concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was marked by the first performance anywhere of David Stanley Smith's Symphony No. 4, Op. 78. The program opened with the Overture to "The Bartered Bride" by Smetana. Following the performance of Mr. Smith's opus, came three Wagnerian excerpts, which icluded the Prelude to "Parsifal," the "Bacchanale" from "Tannhäuser," and "Daybreak" and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from Act 1 of "Götterdämmerung." Richard Burgin conducted.

A lively performance was given the Smetana overture, with the strings as usual giving a distinguished account of themselves. It is possible that this number was an unfortunate introduction to the new symphony, which for the most part is pitched in a much lower emotional key and in general is slower in tempo.

Mr. Smith has several times been represented on the programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Upon each occasion his works have revealed one thoroughly conversant with all the rules of composition and capable of judiciously breaking those rules if inspiration so willed. The work heard yesterday is not especially rewarding. It is possible that the composer may accomplish some reorchestration before he again places the symphony for performance. There are now too many instances where sparseness of instruments results in a much too tenuous thread of tone. An adroit doubling of instruments would not seriously affect the import of the music, but would give it more stability.

Mr. Smith could also with profit accelerate his tempi. Yesterday the work seemed to drag, nor did the composer seem altogether deft in giving out cues. The result was some ragged playing which is foreign to our orchestra.

The items from Wagner were offered in Mr. Burgin's customary methodical manner. The performance of the "Rhine Journey" would have been more interesting had the brasses been more secure, and the tempo of the "Prelude to Parsifal" could have bene slightly accelerated without loss of dignity.

G. M. S.

Local Taxes Hit Boston Hardest In Its Own Class

(Continued from Page 9)

$181.61 on their house, while the Chicago Joneses get out of it for $143.26, and even that figure is higher than for any other big city in the list, which emphasizes the extreme Boston tax. Small incidental taxes bring the total Chicago city tax up to $153.03, and the total Boston tax to $198.15. Add these items up and you get the $248.05 figure for Chicago and the $251.90 rate for Boston.

It is interesting to note that the State Legislature in Massachusetts is considering a sales tax. Should it be adopted it is reasonable to suppose it would add another $50 to the annual Jones tax bill, putting Boston $104 ahead of the national average of $197.72.

In fact, despite differences in size, Pueblo may contain a lesson for Boston. The city tax total for both cities is virtually equal, $199.83 in Pueblo, $199.15 in Boston. The discrepancy comes in the State taxes, and the Pueblo sales tax, which costs the Joneses $40 a year, is the principal item of difference there. Without the sales tax, the State levy in Pueblo would only be $6 more than the State levy in Boston.

Easy on House Owners

In Jacksonville, the State tax is $62, or $20.52 more than Boston's $41.48 State levy. The great difference between the Joneses in Jacksonville and the Joneses in Boston lies in the city property tax. In Boston, the Joneses pay $181.60. In Jacksonville, they pay only $16.50. This is because Jacksonville gives the so-called "homestead exemption" on $5,000 of the valuation of a house. This is a relatively new tax movement in the country, designed to encourage ownership of homes on the philosophy they are the backbone of community progress.

So far as the Joneses are concerned, this means having $168.65 more a year than the Joneses in Boston, or $256.86 more than the Pueblo Joneses, with which to buy food, clothes, automobiles, radios, or whatever they want.

Of course, as Mr. Leonard emphasizes, the study doesn't appraise the quality or quantity of services rendered by the various cities. High taxes, as he says, may not be an indication of inefficiency or political disturbances, but rather the result of a well-developed program of city services.

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JORDAN'S EIGHTH FLOOR ANNEX

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 619,860
1939 volume to date 77,890,377
1938 volume to date 70,908,544

Leading Issues Rally From 1 To Around 4 Points

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Once again war tension lessened in the stock market today and leading issues rallied 1 to around 4 points.

Dealings picked up after a slow start and prices, in the final hour, were at or near the best.

Reports President Roosevelt had despatched a peace plea to Reichsführer Hitler and Signor Mussolini revived Wall Street hopes, apparently, that the much-feared European explosion would be avoided.

Sentiment also was a little better overseas and securities at Amsterdam, the only important European market open today, pushed higher.

Principal share gainers were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, du Pont, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, and Anaconda.

Bonds Also Advance

The bond market swerved into an advancing lane today. Gains ran to nearly 2 points as the short session got well into the final hour.

Buyers took heart, brokers said, from what appeared to be a let-up in European war currents. Lending substance to this, they added, was President Roosevelt's peace plea to Germany and Italy.

Demand centered on higher priced utility and industrial loans rather than the usually favored rail group.

In the plus column were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, U. S. Steel 3¼s, Shell Union 3½s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

U. S. Governments advanced as much as 5-32ds of a point but bidding—as in recent sessions—was slow.

Among foreign dollar loans South American issues were generally a shade ahead and Japan 5½s moved ahead around ½ point.

Workers Covered By Social Security Average $890 Wage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reported that workers covered by old-age insurance received an average wage of $890 in 1937.

The average was based on wages of $26,825,366,241 credited to old-age accounts of more than 30,157,694 employees. John J. Corson, Director, of the Old Age Bureau, pointed out that it did not include wages in excess of $3,000 a year.

The study showed wages in the New England, Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions exceeded the national average. Michigan workers were the best paid, receiving an average of $1,102. New York ranked second with $1,042 and Illinois third with $1,029.

Meanwhile, the American Association for Social Security made public an analysis showing that 2,000,000 workers in 16 states received average unemployment insurance benefits in 1938 of $83.89.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—It would appear that the hysterical selling which characterized the action of the market at the start of the month has subsided, thus permitting it to appraise more calmly the longer term significance of what is taking place abroad.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Hides: Although outside conditions are proving to be the controlling factor, hides are in a position to respond very strongly to good news. Cocoa: While no scarcity in supplies is anticipated until new crops come on the market, any actual breaking out of hostilities would have a very bullish effect, because any blockade could seriously interfere with the orderly movement of supplies from the African Gold Coast. Rubber: At the close of the week, the market declined easedly under the pressure of speculative liquidation. Consumer interest continues to be light and is only noticeable on a scale-down. Pending new incentives, further pressure appears likely.

Development of Early Lamb Crop Below Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said development of the early lamb crop during March was below average for the country as a whole, and much below the exceptionally favorable development in March of last year.

A shortage of grain feed in California and Texas was responsible, the department said, for the less favorable development.

In other important lamb-producing states mild temperatures were said to have been favorable for the lamb chop.

The department said early lamb marketings in volume started in California and Arizona in March with eastern shipments of record size for the month.

Southern Natural Gas Co.

NEW YORK—The annual report of Southern Natural Gas Company for 1938 to stockholders shows net income after all charges and taxes and after an extraordinary reduction for natural gas exploration, of $949,230. Before such extraordinary deduction ($228,326) net income amounted to $1,175,556 compared with $1,329,812 for 1937. Operating revenues in 1938 totaled $6,080,709 compared with $6,303,282 in the preceding year. Net operating income, after expenses and taxes, was $2,173,950 against $2,378,731 in 1937. Addition of other income brought total income available for fixed charges to $2,329,073 compared with $2,478,652 in the previous year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	55	55	55	Apr14
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32	32	32	
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	Apr12
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Apr14
65⅜	45¼	Air Reduct.(1a)	8	52½	50	52½	+2¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	7¼	Alaska Jun (1)	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅝
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	8½	7⅞	8½	+1
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¾
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	+ ¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	18	17	15¾	16⅞	+1⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	161	159¼	161	+1½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr13
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	2	10½	10	10½	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	23	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ½
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	6	55⅛	54½	55⅛	Apr11
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	25	33¼	31½	33⅛	+2⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr14
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	7	1⅝	1½	1½	Apr11
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	4	53½	51½	53½	
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr14
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅜
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	5	4¾	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	4	36	34	36	
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	7	88¼	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	170	170	170	Apr13
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	10	21½	20½	21½	+1½
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	2	35	35	35	+ ½
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	3	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
115⅛	112	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	M'r 9
122¾	110	Am Chicle (4a)	4	111	110	111	+1
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	Apr14
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr14
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	11½	11½	11½	+ 5⅛
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13	13	13	
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	26	26	26	Apr14
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	43	42½	42½	Apr13
2	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Apr14
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	16	18¼	17¼	18	+1½
79½	47.	Am Locomot pf	6	48	47	47	Apr11
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	12	11½	12	+ ¼
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	5	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+2⅛
124½	119⅞	Am Met 6%pf(6)	2	118	118	118	−1⅞
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	31	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	3	39	37	39	+2⅜
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	5	34	31¾	34	+3
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	50	12½	12	12⅜	+ ¾
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	19	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+ ¾
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	5	53½	51¾	53½	+2¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr14
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+1
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	26	41⅜	39¾	41¼	+2⅜
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	Apr 4
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	+ ¾
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	20	23½	22⅝	23⅜	+1⅜
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	1	79	79	79	
18½	15	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr14
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	31	154¾	152⅞	154¾	+2
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	78	77½	77⅞	− ⅛
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	10	80	79½	80	+ ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149¼	148¼	148¼	Apr14
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	33	9¾	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	79½	78	79½	Apr10
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Apr14
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	30	30	30	+1½
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	7	24	24	24	Apr11
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	117	24⅜	22½	23¾	+1½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr14
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	Apr14
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅜
2½	1½	A P W Paper	9	1¾	1½	1½	Apr11
29½	21½	Arch-D-M (¼g)	2	22½	22	22½	Apr12
103⅛	99	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	99¾	100	Apr12
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Apr14
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¾
13	9⅛	Arn Con (3⅜g)	2	10	10	10	Apr13
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30	30	30	Apr11
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	17	28	25¾	27¾	+1⅞
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+1¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	18	17½	18	+2
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr13
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
110	104½	Atl Ref pf (4)	5	104¾	104¼	104¾	Apr12
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	46½	46½	46½	+1
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	55	55	55	Apr13
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr12
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr13
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr13
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	36	11⅛	10⅝	11	+1
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	17	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	20	20	20	Apr12
27½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	8	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+1⅛
13	6	Barber Bros	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¾
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	14	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	9	18¼	17¾	18¼	+1
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	7	19	19	19	Apr13
100	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	Apr10
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	54	21⅛	20¼	20⅝	+ ¾
21½	17⅝	Ben IndLn(.45g)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	48⅞	48¾	48¾	Apr11
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	48½	47½	48½	+1
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	153	58½	55⅝	57¾	+3⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	5	16¾	16½	16½	Apr14
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	104	103½	103½	+1
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+¾
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	6	21¾	21	21⅜	+1¼
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(1¼g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr14
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16½	16½	16½	+1¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co(.30g)	13	18¼	18	18⅛	− ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	14	22⅞	21⅝	22⅜	+1⅜
23¼	11½	Boston&Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr11
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	8	6⅛	6	6	Apr14
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	11	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+1
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	30	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+1¼
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	3	31	31	31	Apr12
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Apr14
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr14
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¾
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	38	38	38	+1½
19⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	9	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
30	16	Bullard Co	5	18	17½	17¾	Apr13
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	25	24¼	25	+ ¾
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	6	14½	14	14½	+ ½
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Apr12
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br(.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Apr13
4¼	2⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	4	8	7½	8	Apr14
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	3	13	12¾	13	Apr14
C							
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	15¼	14¼	15¼	Apr14
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	7	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅞
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	15	14¼	13½	14	+ ¾
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	14	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (1½g)	1	32	32	32	Apr13
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St.(1g)	1	14	14	14	Apr10
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr14
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	2	72	70¾	72	+2
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	4	45½	44	45½	+2¼
107½	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	11	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅞
94	84	Celan pr pf (7)	2	85	84	84	Apr14
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	17	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+1
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19⅜	19	19⅜	Apr10
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr14
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr14
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	10	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+1¾
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	13	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¾
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	22	20½	22	Apr14
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr14
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	17	32	29¾	32	+2⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	18	18	18	
⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¼	1¾	1¾	Apr14
1	½	Chi & N West	8	⅝	½	½	Apr14
3½	1¾	Chi & N West pf	1	2	2	2	Apr13
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr11
37⅜	13¼	Chi Great W pf	4	2	2	2	Apr14
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	− ¼
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12¾	12	12¾	+1¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr10
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr14
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	Apr10
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ¼
13½	7	Childs Co	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler Cp (1g)	250	62¼	59	61⅝	+3⅜
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Apr14
26	15	Clark Equip	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	22	22	22	Apr13
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	14	41½	41	41	+ ⅜
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	16	25¼	24½	25¼	+1¼
133	114	Coca-Cola (½g)	2	120	120	120	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr 4
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	18	13¾	13	13½	+ ⅝
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅞
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	6	24¼	22½	24¼	+2¾
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	6	15	14⅜	15	+ ½
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr14
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	30	6½	6	6½	+ ½
91	74½	Col G&E pf (4½)	1	81	81	81	Apr14
15⅜	7⅛	C Picvtc (3½%f)	2	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	77	77	77	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	44	43	43½	+1¾
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	47¾	47	47¼	+2
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr14
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	18	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ½
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	48	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	10	55	53¼	54¼	+1
28¼	25⅝	Com Ed (.80g)	26	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	+ ⅜
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	4	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18½	Consol Airc (1e)	14	19⅞	19	19¾	+1¼
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	74	30½	29¼	30⅜	+1⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	− ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Apr12
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	2	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅝
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	10	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	Apr13
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11	11	11	+2
97½	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	8	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅞
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	9	14½	13¾	14½	+1⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89½	89½	89½	Apr13
44	32½	Cont Can (½g)	4	37	36	37	+1½
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Apr14
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	3	23½	23	23½	+ ¾
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	2	19	18½	19	+1½
66⅞	56½	Corn Prods (3)	21	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+ ½
176¾	171⅛	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171⅛	171⅛	171⅛	Apr14
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	41	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
38	21	Crane Co	13	24¼	23	24	+1½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	94	94	94	− ⅛
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh	1	29½	29½	29½	− ¼
12½	7½	Crosley Corp	10	9	8½	9	Apr14
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	9	24	22¼	23⅞	+2⅜
40¼	35⅛	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35½	35½	35½	Apr 6
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Apr14
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	5	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅝
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	13	29¼	28	29¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '45-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
13 3¼s '46-44	110.25	110.25	110.25
5 4s '54-44	115.14	115.11	115.11
1 2¾s '47-45 reg	108.16	108.16	108.16
3 3s '48-46	110.7	110.7	110.7
10 4¼s '52-47	120.7	120.7	120.7
25 2¾s '51-48	107.26	107.26	107.26
1 3s '55-51	109.15	109.15	109.15
21 2¾s '60-55	107.2	107	107.2
3 2¾s '65-60	104.24	104.24	104.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	106.18	106.18	106.18

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	101.29	101.29	101.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
4 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
20 Alleghany cv 5s '49	59½	59¼	59½
5 Alleghany 5s'50 st	26½	26½	26½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
4 Am&For P 5s 2030	54	54	54
7 Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅝	111 17-32	111 17-32
6 Am T&T 3¼s'61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Arm Del 4s 55	97½	97½	97½
10 AT&SF 4s 95	107	107	107
3 ACL cfc 4s 52	55	55	55
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
5 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	19½	19½	19½
13 B&O 1st 5s 48	52	51½	51¾
7 B&O rfg 5s 95	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 B&O cv 4½s 60	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3 B&O 5s S W 50	39½	38½	39½
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	92	91	91
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	131½	131½	131½
1 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	102	102	102
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98¾	98½	98¾
10 Boston&Me 5s 67	30	29¾	29¾
3 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	27¾	27¼	27¾
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	76½	76½	76½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	99	99	99
2 Bush Term 5s 55	36	36	36
7 Can Sou 5s 62	91	90⅞	91
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	115¼	115	115¼
14 Can Pac 4s perp	71½	71½	71½
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	83¼	83	83
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	48	47¾	47¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94½	94½	94½
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	13⅞	14
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13	13	13
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	12½	12½	12½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	6	6	6
3 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	5½	5½	5½
8 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2½	2½
5 CRI&P 4s '88	11	11	11
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4½	4½	4½
31 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	91	91	91
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
4 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86½	86	86
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Colmbia G & S 5s '52 Apr	100	100	100
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100	100	100
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	99⅛	99¼
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108	108	108
33 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	105⅝	105⅝	105¾
17 Com'thEd cv3¼s'58 wi	105½	105⅜	105½
7 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Con Rys 4s '54	91½	91½	91½
11 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107½	107¼	107½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '66	105	105	105
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Cuba No Rv 5½s '42	31½	31¼	31½
5 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	56	55¾	56
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110½	110½	110½
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	9	9	9
2 FairbanksMorse4s56	105	105	105
1 Fonda J&G 5-4s 82fd	2	2	2
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s82ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
3 GenMotAccept3¼s51	106	106	106
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	51½	51	51½
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91	91	91
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	81½	80¾	81½
11 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	71	71	71
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108⅞	108¼	108⅞
9 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	71	71
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	45½	45	45½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s70B	112	112	112
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	49	49	49
24 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42½	41⅞	42½
10 IC&CStLANO 5s63A	46½	46½	46½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s56	59	59	59
3 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100	100	100
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	93	93	93
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	57¾	57¼	57¾
13 Int T&T 5s '55	60	60	60
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	24	24	25
11 KC Smith 4s '50	66	65⅝	66
5 Keith (BF) 6s '46	93½	93½	93½
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Las Gas 5½s'53	49½	49½	49½
2 Las Gas 5s '39	83	83	83
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54a	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
9 Loews 3½s'46	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Lorillard Co 7s'44	128¼	128¼	128¼
8 Louis&e&Ark 5s'69	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Lou&JeffBdge 4s'45	107	107	107
4 Louis&N un 4s'40	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Louis&Nist4s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Louis&NO4s 2007	78	78	78
1 LouGas&El3½s'66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	¾@ ¾	¾@ ¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼ %	1¼ %	1¼ %
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅜ %	⅛@⅜ %	⅛@⅜ %
60 days	⅛@⅜ %	⅛@⅜ %	⅛@⅜ %
90 days	⅛@⅜ %	⅛@⅜ %	⅛@⅜ %
4 months	⅜@½ %	⅜@½ %	⅜@½ %
5-6 months	⅜@½ %	⅜@½ %	⅜@½ %

London Market

Short bills	1@1⅛ %	1@1⅛ %	⅝ %
3 months bills	1⅛@1½ %	1⅛@1½ %	⅝ %
Bar gold	148s 6d	148s 6d	139s 8d
Bar silver	20d	20d	18¾d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 15
By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242½	.2242	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5309	‡
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2413	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0425½	.0425½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2325	.2330	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0540-60	.0530-80	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2012½	.2012½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2730	.2730	.8440
India—rupee	.3497	.3499	.6180
Java—florin	.5322	.5327	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2869	.2862½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Sts. Str'mts—dol	.5433	.5443	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9944	.9944	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000†	.2000†	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. ††Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Sales at Retail 4 to 8 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A post-Easter drop in retail sales caused the business curve to sag a little during the past week, said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly trade review.

"Having finished the pre-Easter season with healthy stocks and an average gain in sales of 4 to 8 per cent over the 1938 season," asserted the review, "retailers were not disposed to hurry into clearance promotions immediately.

"Comparisons with the same calendar week in 1938 were of little significance this week because of the changed date of Easter.

"Yet the entire loss of sales for the country as a whole was estimated at no more than 3 to 7 per cent.

"Wholesale trade remained at a low level as merchants held to their policy of close credits and minimum stocks. Mail orders declined during the week, but more buyers arrived in markets to canvass offerings for late April and May selling."

Standard Oil (Ind.) Profit Has Slump

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana reported consolidated net earnings for 1938 of $27,771,976, equal to $1.82 a share on 15,272,020 shares outstanding. Earnings in 1937 were $55,950,784, or $3.66 a share.

The decline, according to Edward G. Seubert, President, was due to loss in inventory value through reduction of crude oil prices and decrease both in volume and value of sales without a comparable decline in costs.

Sales were off about 8 per cent, totaling $327,910,574, compared with $358,227,298 the previous year.

Auto Output Is Well Above 1938

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports said that output of the motorcar factories for the current week would total 88,050 units, against 87,019 last week, and 58,521 this week a year ago.

It termed the advance as "somewhat of a surprise," and attributed it to "minor changes in operating schedules," which were "not to be regarded as a trend."

Libby, McNeill & Libby Loss for Year $3,354,276

CHICAGO (AP)—Libby, McNeill & Libby and subsidiaries reported for the fiscal year ended Feb. 25, 1939, net loss of $3,354,276, compared with a profit of $2,777,792, or 89 cents a common share for the previous year.

Edward G. McDougall, President, in his letter to stockholders, said the decline in general business activity which set in late in 1937 and carried into 1938 resulted in lower values of canned foods and lower volume.

Sales for the year totaled $66,306,930, compared with $74,716,418 the previous year. The company's sales trend improved in the fall of 1938 and since then "canned goods have been moving in satisfactory volume," Mr. McDougall said.

The company operates plants in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and through affiliated companies, in foreign countries.

Bureau Says Goal Reached in Sale Of Export Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that export sales of wheat and flour since last July totalled 101,300,000 bushels. That was the goal established under the Government's export subsidy program.

The department said 79,000,000 bushels had actually been exported.

The Government paid, the department said, an export bounty averaging between 25 and 30 cents a bushel on 77,000,000 bushels. Sales of wheat represented 82 per cent and flour 18 per cent of the total sales.

When the export subsidy program was inaugurated, Secretary Henry Wallace said it was designed to help the United States place its "fair share" of wheat in the world markets during the marketing year ending next July 1. He estimated that share at "around 100,000,000 bushels."

Although the export goal has been reached, officials said the Government would continue to offer exporters the bounty on any future sales. They said, however, they did not expect much additional American grain to move in export channels until after the new crop is harvested. Some officials said the total for the whole season probably would not exceed 110,000,000 bushels.

The department made public the destination of the first 41,026,000 bushels of wheat and the first 14,500,000 bushels of flour sold under the export subsidy program.

Outstanding reports of exporters made it impossible, officials explained, to give the destination of the full amount sold.

The United Kingdom was the leading wheat buyer, taking 21,948,898 bushels. Wheat sales to other countries included: Belgium 10,229,730 bushels; the Netherlands 2,862,267; Mexico, 1,412,533; China, 1,265,763; Canada 947,038; Ireland 710,344; and Germany 336,853.

Flour sales included: China 3,994,196 bushels in terms of wheat; the Philippines 3,214,618; the Netherlands 1,322,852; Cuba 1,512,683; Hong Kong 1,818,472; Ecuador 479,086.

CHICAGO (AP)—Cables from Liverpool, the world's leading wheat distribution center, said threat of large Argentine arrivals, pressure from Canada with the opening of lake navigation expected soon, and legislation in the United States looking to barter have depressed European markets. In other words, according to Broomhall, the English grain authority, efforts to sell Western Hemisphere wheat have had little effect in stimulating lagging demand from European importers. On the contrary, the well-advertised surpluses in the United States, Canada and Argentina have caused European nations to show indifference to wheat supplies in the face of the most serious threats of war since 1914.

With practically every wheat exporting nation resorting to subsidy this season, world shipments since August 1 have totaled 395,000,000 bushels, only 42,000,000 bushels larger than last year. Weekly shipments now are running about 1,000,000 bushels greater than a year ago.

Export sales this week expanded materially and prices were lifted 1 to 1½ cents during the week.

Corn gained 1 to 1⅛ cents, oats ¾, rye 1 to 1¼ and lard 2 to 5 cents.

Corn prices rose to the best level in a month with domestic industrial and export demand improved. Farm reserves are the largest on record but more than 200,000,000 bushels are under seal. Disappearance the past three months was not abnormal.

Business Personals

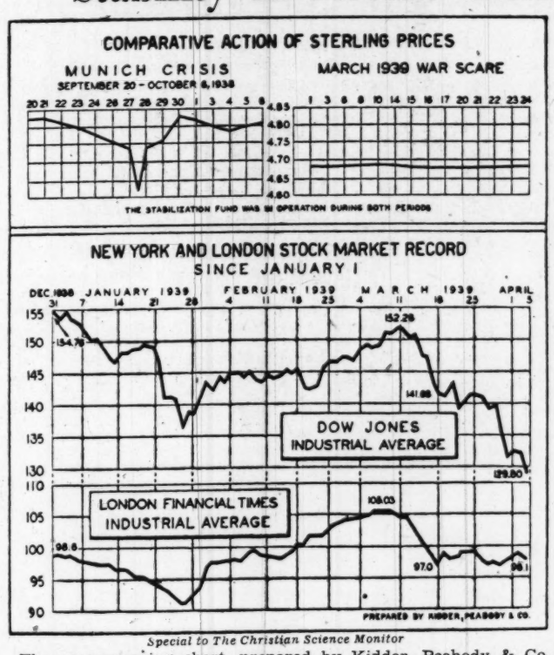
Curtiss-Wright Corporation has announced the appointment of Dean C. Smith, giant veteran flier, as director of sales of the St. Louis (Mo.) airplane division of the corporation. Mr. Smith was the chief pilot for Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his first antarctic expedition. He has logged more than 2,000,000 miles as an army flier, pioneer mail pilot, and flight captain of American Airlines, from which he has resigned to accept the new post.

J. A. Herlihy, Chicago, vice-president of operations, has been added to the board of directors of United Air Lines Transport Corporation. Directors re-elected were Martin C. Ansorge, Joseph P. Ripley, Niles Trammell, William A. M. Burden, all of New York; Paul M. Godehn, John J. Mitchell, W. A. Patterson, Lester Armour, Mark W. Cresap, and R. M. Roloson, Jr., all of Chicago; and Sumner Sewall of Bath, Me.

F. Seymour Barr of Barr Mros. & Co., Inc., has been nominated for president of the Municipal Bond Club of New York for the coming year, according to Emil Williams of Chemical Bank and Trust Co., chairman of the Nominating Committee. Nominees for the board of governors are Chester Atwood of L. F. Rothschild & Co. and Malvern Hill of Stranahan, Harris & Co. Elections will take place at the annual meeting of the club on June 14.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Electric Company Charles Leslie Rice, vice-president of the company and manager of its Hawthorne Works in Chicago, Ill., was elected to the board of directors. The present directors were re-elected.

British Markets Show Relative Stability in Recent Crisis



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The accompanying chart, prepared by Kidder, Peabody & Co., indicates that the British pound sterling took the recent war hysteria in stride, in contrast to the erratic movement in the exchange rate during the Munich crisis last September. The chart also shows that the London stock market, as measured by the London Financial Times industrial average, has shown far greater stability during the current war scare than has the American stock market, as measured by the Dow-Jones industrial average.

During the Munich crisis last September, the pound sterling fell from $4.82 to a low of $4.62, a decline of 20 cents. In the recent crisis, however, the price of sterling varied less than 2 cents during the entire month of March, and still remains unchanged. The stabilization fund was in operation during both periods.

The chart also reveals a sharp contrast in the action of the New York and London stock markets since early March. The London Financial Times industrial average during March declined from a high of 105 to a low of only 97, a drop of 7.6 per cent, and on April 5 stood at 98.1, approximately its Jan. 1 level. The Dow-Jones industrial average, however, fell in March from a high of 152 to a low of 130, a decline of 22 points, or 14.5 per cent, and on April 5 was 24 points, or 15.8 per cent, below its Jan. 1 level.

Corporation Earnings

Annual

	1938 Net	1937 Net	Net per com shr. 1938	1937
Allied Stores Corp.	‡$2,233,720	‡$2,904,206	$.59	$.96
American Pneumatic Service Co	*168,552	*176,390	..	..
Associated Gas & Electric Co	*654,179	*36,071	..	..
Briggs Manufacturing Co	840,459	9,390,743	.42	4.74
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co	*448,958	537,538		2.12 44
Cincinnati Advertising Products Co	9,008	3,116	.36	.12
Claude Neon Lights Inc	*95,681	*61,380	..	..
Coca Cola Co.	25,570,877	24,681,616	5.95	5.73
Coca Cola Bottling Co of Chicago	438,838	304,880	1.94	.73
Collins & Aikman Corp	‡1,195,025	‡2,405,461	1.21	3.85
Consolidated Coppermines Corp	324,918	503,139	.20	.39
Consolidated Min & Sm Co of Can	6,213,724	14,669,663	1.90	4.39
Copper Range Co	152,732	286,788	.27	.51
Crown Cork & Seal Co	1,213,227	1,624,598	1.37	2.16
Delta Electric Co	67,347	107,622	.67	1.08
Frick-Reid Supply Corp	198,424	174,883	2.37	9.27
Gillette Rubber Co	761,843	320,336	3.81	1.60
Goulds Pumps Inc	29,105	213,304	3.89	21.54
Imperial Oil Limited	25,959,580	26,452,157	.96	.98
Ironrite Ironer Co	22,336	103,214	.19	1.14
Lehigh Portland Cement Co	$1,043,336	1907,660	1.08	.77
La Tourneau (R. G.) Inc	11,467,177	11,241,777	3.26	2.78
Lily-Tulip Cup Corp	225,062	341,409	1.38	1.80
MacAndrews & Forbes Co	723,942	886,283	1.99	2.52
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp	1,043,791	5,304,877	.56	2.86
Mission Corp	$1,427,829	1,239,234	1.04	1.31
Mountain Producer Corp	989,807	1,213,046	.62	.76
Royalite Oil Co Ltd	1,268,752	1,127,372	1.77	1.59
Shaeffer (W A) Pen Co	‡691,112	‡678,106	4.23	4.17
Whitaker Battery Supply Co	8,605	25,750	.33	1.00

*Deficit. †For 12 months ended Jan. 31. ‡On combined class A and class B shares. §For 12 months ended Feb. 25, 1939, and preceding 12 months. ‖For 12 months ended March 31. ‡For 12 months ended Feb. 28.

Senate Approves Cotton Acreage Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—A restriction on reduction of acreage for cotton growers in 1940 and 1941 under the present crop control act has been approved by the Senate and sent to the House.

Senator Carl Hatch (D), New Mexico, said the provision would prevent unfair acreage reductions for growers in areas that have begun cotton production in recent years, such as New Mexico, Arizona and California, and parts of west Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.

It would assure growers a minimum acreage allocation equal to 60 per cent of their 1937 cotton acreage plus any land diverted under the Administration's farm program.

Senator Hatch said the provision aided cotton areas which had not been producing the staple for five years, the period used to compute cotton allocations.

Better Business Bureaus To Hold Meeting in June

The National Association of Better Business Bureaus through John N. Garver, Jr., Chairman of the Board, has announced the first group of speakers for the Business-Consumer Relations Conference on Advertising and Selling Practices to be held June 5 and 6 in Buffalo, N. Y., in which representatives of business, consumers, education and government departments will have equal participation.

Among the speakers announced are Mrs. Frederick J. Moffit, President, Buffalo and Erie County League of Women Voters; John Benson, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies; the Honorable R. E. Freer, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; and Dr. John M. Cassels, Director, Institute for Consumer Education, Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.

Lehn & Fink Products Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, manufacturers of toiletries and other products in its main plant at Bloomfield, N. J., reported for the March quarter net profit of $232,307, equal to 59 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $103,801, or 26 cents a share in the March quarter a year ago.

Richfield Oil Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Richfield Oil Corporation reported consolidated net profit of $2,042,855 in 1938, the first full year of operation since reorganization. The company has extensive West Coast holdings.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	9.06	8.85	9.06	8.85
September	9.15	9.01	9.12	8.98

Demand for Cotton Rises in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during March totaled 649,237 bales of lint and 73,769 of linters, compared with 562,293 of lint and 66,809 of linters during February this year and 512,626 and 62,270 during March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,415,972 bales of lint and 353,279 of linters, compared with 1,558,818 and 357,781 on Feb. 28 this year, and 1,768,311 and 279,268 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 13,489,173 bales of lint and 110,576 of linters, compared with 14,068,684 and 114,074, and 10,941,503 and 91,024.

Imports during March totaled 9,583 bales, compared with 8,395 during February this year, and 14,360 during March last year.

Exports during March totaled 330,370 bales of lint and 16,331 of linters, compared with 263,922 and 18,385 during February this year, and 425,588 and 24,225 during March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March totaled 22,472,330, compared with 22,524,742 during February this year, and 22,291,046 during March last year.

World's Fair Visitors To See Exchange 'Floor'

NEW YORK (AP)—Manhattan's most widely unseen sight, the "floor" of the New York Stock Exchange, will be disclosed to selected thousands of World's Fair visitors this year, it was announced.

Travelers bearing letters from their local brokers who are members of the exchange will be admitted to the visitors' galleries over the floor and shown exhibits illustrating how stocks and bonds are traded.

Although many visitors are admitted to the big trading room, each is always accompanied by an exchange member as host. Now a staff of receptionists is being prepared to take over this duty.

Visitors still, however, will not be permitted to smoke or carry cameras. And the guards, all former sergeants of the army, will still be on duty.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	−3.54	−1.04	−.58
Today's close*	129.74	26.12	22.59
Previous close	126.20	25.08	22.01
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

* Preliminary.

Livestock Prices Hold Up Despite Sizeable Receipts

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although somewhat larger than a week ago, the salable supply of cattle and hogs was not sufficiently enlarged to seriously affect the price structure. Price changes on all slaughter cattle at Chicago were unimportant, hogs eased off 5-10c, while fat lambs gained 25-50c through the influence of moderate receipts and broad shipping demand.

Twelve major markets received around 6,000 more cattle than a week earlier, while the supply of hogs was expanded around 15,500 head, and there was little change in the number of sheep and lambs marketed through the principal centers.

Strictly choice and prime medium-weight and heavy steers held to steady levels at Chicago in spite of persistent price pounding and highly finished yearlings made a slight gain. Other steers sold off a trifle but hardly enough to uncover measurable losses. Steers predominated in the run and there was a noticeable increase in the number of highly finished yearlings offered during the week. Top of $13.75 paid for highly finished 1,509 lb. Indiana bullocks, was followed by $13.65, with $13.50 next in line.

Hog prices were only mildly affected this week, late sales at Chicago reflecting a 5-10c decline, while increased supplies at interior Iowa and southern Minnesota concentration points sold at generally unchanged prices. Top at Chicago remained at $7.45 for two days, then slipped to $7.40, and held that position after midweek.

Moderate receipts and rather broad shipping demand contributed to a 25-50c upturn on wooled lambs at Chicago, where best offerings made $10.40. Medium to good spring lambs cashed at $10.85 - $11.15 and California clipped ewes scaling 115-116 lbs. turned at $5.50. The late undertone was dull, suggesting a top-heavy price position for wooled lambs.

St. Paul Road Says Earnings Too Low For Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bankrupt Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad repeated its often rejected plea for delay in its reorganization.

R. T. Swaine, the road's counsel, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that since 1937 earnings had been insufficient to justify or provide an incentive for reorganization.

"We have sought to delay this proceeding in every possible way," Mr. Swaine said. He renewed the Milwaukee's plea for delay at an oral argument before the ICC on an examiner's proposed reorganization plan.

Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie asked Mr. Swaine whether there would be any alternative to dismissal of the proceedings should the commission grant further delay. Mr. Swaine suggested the Commission might issue a broad report to form the basis of a round-table conference at which interested parties could attempt to work out an agreement on details.

The attorney said he did not believe the present depressed earnings level of the Milwaukee would be permanent. He conceded, however, that on the basis of present earnings the railroad could not support a greater capital structure than that recommended by the examiner.

The examiner proposed that the Milwaukee's present capitalization be reduced from $857,634,977 to $631,010,668, and that fixed annual interest charges be reduced from $23,606,095 to $3,864,602.

Under the examiner's proposal, present Milwaukee stockholders would receive nothing for their holdings. Preferred stockholders, however, would receive warrants entitling them to purchase common stock in the new company.

Senate Group Approves Rate Differential Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee approved legislation directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate regional freight rate differentials and eliminate any unreasonable discriminations.

The measure would also make it illegal for any common carrier to give "unreasonable preference or advantage" to any shipper, type of traffic or region.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Hill (D) of Alabama, selected this measure from several introduced by southern Senators and aimed at differentials between eastern rates and those of other sections.

A week of hearings was held on the various proposals.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 13: Receipts $6,305,970.96; expenditures $21,801,044.90; net balance $3,199,239,498.62 including $2,539,145,950.37 working balance; customs receipts for the month $10,666,272.47. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1, $4,507,587,522.11; expenditures $7,142,303,301.94, including $2,447,527,668.94 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,635,715,769.83; gross debt $40,040,905,911.78, an increase of $994,770.65 over the previous day; gold assets $15,437,475,731.05.

Blue Ridge Assets Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—Blue Ridge Corporation, an investing company, reported as of March 31 net assets equal to 83 cents a share on common stock. This compares with net assets of $21,752,970, or $53.06 a share on the preference stock on March 31, 1938, with no asset value shown for common stock.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	85	84¾	85
50	Alum Co Am	97	97	97
50	Alum Co Am pf	112	112	112
50	Alum Ltd (¼a)	112	112	112
300	Am Airlines	20¼	19¾	20
100	Am Cit P&LB	1½	1½	1½
300	Am Cyan B	21	20¾	21
200	Am G&El (1.60)	35¼	35	35¼
100	Am Laun Mch	16

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Prices First Week of April Lowest in Nearly 5 Years

Business and Industry

Compromise May End Controversy On Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate subcommittee has approved a compromise resolution seeking the removal of what Southern legislators termed "discriminations" in railroad freight rates.

The group, headed by Senator Lister Hill (D), Alabama, submitted the measure to the full Interstate Commerce Committee for possible inclusion in the Administration's general transportation bill.

The compromise, designed to remove objections raised against previous freight rate legislation, would direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate existing rail charges and to eliminate any unlawful discrimination.

Another section would prohibit carriers from fixing "undue or unreasonable" rates to the advantage or disadvantage of any territory, shipper, or specific commodity.

The ICC would be permitted to limit its investigation to the rates on manufactured articles. Some witnesses had warned House and Senate committees against upsetting existing levels on agricultural commodities.

Senator Hill said there was no opposition from the four members who attended the committee session. The freight rate dispute last year became a part of many political platforms.

As the 76th Congress opened Southern legislators demanded equality of rates between sections through legislation. Courting Western help, leaders for the movement in the House formed a freight rate bloc and offered membership to all Representatives except those from the Northeastern or "official" freight territory.

Southerners contended the Northeast was given preferential treatment in rate-making to the detriment of every other section. They argued high freight rates retarded industrial development of the South and West.

Early legislation tried to set up definite formulas for rate-making. The ICC and others objected. Senator Hill and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D), Georgia, Chairman of the House bloc, then offered the compromise resolution.

Mr. Ramspeck said the Senate subcommittee's approval of the measure would give him a better chance before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which also is considering a general transportation bill.

Idle Money Hits New Record High

By the Associated Press

Washington

Idle money in the banks soared to a new record high of $3,880,000,000 in the week ended April 12.

The Federal Reserve Board said these lendable excess reserves of the banks jumped $170,000,000 during the week because of the continued rush of gold sent across the Atlantic by European governments and citizens anxious to get their wealth outside a possible war zone.

Foreign Trade Group Favors the Adoption Of a Barter System

NEW YORK (AP)—The proposal that the United States engage in a system of barter has won official support of the National Foreign Trade Council, an organization supported chiefly by large U. S. corporations doing an international business.

Such a system, said the council, "which implements our trade agreement policy, violates none of its principles, tends to increase the total of international trade during a period of economic crisis, and meets the challenge of German compensation methods" is the answer to the need of finding a means of strengthening "America's defensive plans against the inroads made in our foreign markets by the German type of compensation trade or barter."

The proposal, the council continued, in its statement, provides a "constructive plan" which "should go far to meet and overcome the obstacles to freer international trading created by the compensation operations of the totalitarian nations."

The proposed barter system, the statement added, if kept in conformity with the existing trade agreement policy, "would create credits for the movement of our surplus products and permit the building up in the United States of necessary stocks of raw materials."

However, said the council, "it should be clearly established that operations of this nature should in no way compete with or affect the normal commercial movement of goods.

The barter proposal, recently made by a White House spokesman, was that the U. S. actively engage in a system of barter as a national policy whereby its surplus cotton and other farm products could be exchanged for essential raw materials such as rubber, tin, manganese, and chrome ores, mercury, etc., not produced in sufficient quantities domestically.

Carloadings Drop Sharply in Week; 2.6 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 535,470, cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 8.

This was a decrease of 68,771 cars, or 11.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 13,421, or 2.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 175,609, or 24.7 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Last wk	Yr ago
Misc freight	248,971	8,050	†41,737
Less than-crlt mdse	157,755	†349	†7,099
Coal	46,451	58,274	44,678
Grain and gr'n prod	30,218	1,869	†1,441
Livestock	10,528	246	562
Forest products	26,866	263	†4,381
Ore	8,657	451	†2,480
Coke	6,024	†33	†1,523

The association attributed the sharp reduction in loadings largely to a reduction in coal production because of unfinished wage negotiations.

† Increase.

Exchange Permits More 'Ad' Freedom

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has suggested to its members that newspaper advertising might be a good medium for stimulating their business.

Marking the first time the exchange has defined in a public statement policies governing advertising, the April issue of the institution's bulletin said it had modified regulations which in the past practically prohibited any type of advertising by member firms except routine announcements.

Hereafter, the announcement said, member firms may advertise their facilities in any manner they desire so long as it meets accepted standards of honesty and good taste.

Despite the easing of restrictions the exchange's public relations committee will continue to exercise a close supervision over member firms' advertising copy.

Air Reduction Sales Mount in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—C. E. Adams, President of Air Reduction Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting sales in the first three months of 1939 ran 9½ to 13 per cent ahead of business in the comparable period a year ago and the trend had continued through the first five days of April.

The company's net profit in the first two months, Mr. Adams stated, was 28 per cent higher than a year ago.

Commodity Prices Hits Lowest Level Since August 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.8 per cent during the week ended April 8, forcing the all-commodity index to 75.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest level since mid-August 1934, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline was due to the recent downswing in agricultural commodities and seasonal decreases in coal.

A decline of 2.7 per cent in the raw materials group placed the index at 68.3, the lowest point since June, 1934. The semimanufactured commodities and finished products groups dropped 0.1 per cent.

Average wholesale prices of agricultural commodities fell 0.3 per cent during the week and prices of industrial commodities declined 0.1 per cent.

Six of the commodity groups declined during the week. Farm products dropped 4.2 per cent, and foods fell 3.0 per cent. Hides and leather products registered a fall of 0.2 per cent; and fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and chemicals and drugs, 0.1 per cent each.

The textile products group advanced 0.2 per cent. Metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged.

(1926 equals 100)

Commodity groups	Ap.8, 1939	Ap.1, 1939	Ap.9, 1938	Ap.10, 1937
All commodities	75.9	76.5	78.5	87.9
Farm products	63.8	66.6	68.1	93.5
Foods	68.4	70.5	72.2	86.1
Hides & lea prods	91.8	92.0	92.5	106.8
Textile products	66.1	66.0	67.0	78.6
Fuel & lgt materls	73.6	73.7	77.6	77.1
Metls & metl prds	94.4	94.4	95.9	96.3
Building materials	89.9	90.0	91.2	96.8
Chemicals & drugs	75.9	76.0	77.3	87.0
Housfrnshg goods	86.5	86.5	88.7	90.3
Miscellaneous	73.9	73.9	73.1	80.1
Raw materials	68.3	70.2	70.9	89.2
Semimanuf articls	74.5	74.6	74.5	90.3
Finished products	80.2	80.3	83.1	87.3
All commodities other than farm products	78.6	78.8	80.8	86.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.6	80.7	82.2	86.3

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Government acted with proper speed in at least one situation resulting from the German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia. The balance of £675,000,000 of the recent credit to Czecho-Slovakia was blocked at the Bank of England; Czech assets, bank deposits, and securities belonging to the Czech Government, the National Bank, Czech companies or individuals are similarly blocked, in order to prevent their seizure by Germans, and no payments may be made affecting such assets without permission of the Treasury.

The Government has refused to allow the Germans to acquire the property of Czech nationals in England, just as during the last war Tsarist balances in London were blocked, and in fact have never been handed over to the Soviet Government.

British Loan Gift

A similar view is being taken of the funds which the British Government made available, in the Czech loan, for the assistance of refugees from Czecho-Slovakia. Some £4,000,000 of the loan was earmarked for refugees, and in so far as the Czech Government used it for this purpose, repayment in due course to the British was not to be demanded. In other words, the British Government was prepared to make an indirect gift of £4,000,000 for Czech refugees, to enable them to pay transport costs to their new countries, and to take with them the necessary entrance capital, of the order of £200 per family, generally required by countries accepting emigrants.

The Government will probably allow this £4,000,000 which remains in England, to be administered from England for its original purpose, so that the work of emigrating those refugees already out of Czecho-Slovakia, and mostly now in England, may continue.

But in another direction the Government has acted far less rapidly than expected. It has been stated by the Prime Minister himself that we have no wish to hinder reasonable expansion of Germany's export trade, that our trade conversations with her are suspended "for the time being at any rate"; and in reply to question in the House of Commons it was stated that the Government has not contemplated an economic boycott of Germany. It should of course be stated that the political situation here is very confused.

Agreement Fails

The present attitude of the Government does, however, suggest that the pernicious political clause in the agreement brought home by the Federation of British Industries from Germany, to which I referred recently, may not have been entirely the invention of the industrialists, but may even have been suggested to them by the Government itself.

The political crisis has killed the agreement for the present, but for the wrong reasons. The view of the leading city organs here, the Financial News and the Economist, may be quoted in the words of the latter: "This policy may just conceivably be in the very short term interests of the firms represented in the F. B. I. It is certainly not in the interests, either at short term or at long, of the British community as a whole. We repeat our regret that the international crisis has come to confuse the issue. That issue is, in a word, that the agreement proposes to compound a commercial felony."

Before Reichsführer Hitler annexed Czecho-Slovakia, business activity in England was improving. The Economist index of business activity rose from 101 in December to 103 in January and 104 in February. There were improvements in employment, coal consumption, building activity, iron and steel consumption, raw cotton deliveries at mills, and exports of domestic manufacture. Trades connected with consumption goods continued to do good business in the first half of March, and there were general signs of better conditions in home markets.

Crisis Hits Industry

The political crisis has dealt a severe blow to industries affected by what is called business confidence. Companies are liable to be much more cautious over new investment or expansion of their activities than they were on the other side of the watershed. But by the same token, Government expenditure for armaments is likely to be increased faster than ever, to an extent which may offset the decline in private activity.

One of the oddities of the last few years has been the performance of the index of value of building plans approved as a measure of actual building activity. The index has in fact proved most misleading.

The value of building plans passed is based on returns from 146 local authorities, which exclude London, and exclude Government contracts. These returns have registered a decline for over two years. Yet employment in the building trades has not declined to anything like the same degree, and backward looking statistics of actual construction in the past two years do not show any decline.

The act enabling the cotton industry to organize itself along lines discussed previously in this column is passing safely through Parliament; the objections of the merchants are noted but overruled in favor of the producers. The Lancashire cotton trade has also secured better terms for its Indian trade in the new Anglo-Indian trade agreement.

Loss of the Indian market, partly through Japanese competition, and partly through protective measures obtained by the native Indian industry, has been severe for Lancashire. Exports to India fell from 1,400,000,000 linear yards in 1929 to 279,000,000 in 1938 (years ended in March). By the new agreement import duty on cotton piece goods is to be reduced in the first year from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, and for printed goods from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent. In subsequent years the duty is to vary with Britain's purchases of Indian cotton, and with Indian imports of British textiles.

If Britain imports the scheduled quantity of Indian cotton, her exports to India will not meet with increased tariff up to 500,000,000 linear yards per annum. For greater exports the duty will be higher, and for less exports lower.

Erie Operating Net Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income of Erie Railroad for the first quarter was greater by about $2,280,000 than the like period last year, Charles E. Denny, President, stated at the annual meeting. Gross revenues for the period increased approximately $2,700,000 over 1938 and expenses went up about $417,000, Mr. Denny said.

Telegraph and Rail Finances Showing Striking Parallels

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent proxy fight in Western Union has called attention here to the remarkable number of parallels to be found between the present deplorable financial state of the telegraph industry and that of the railroads. The minority stockholders were seeking minority representation in the management, which now, like that of the insurance companies, is self-perpetuating and free of banker control.

The meeting was the stormiest in a generation. Some say the storm blew up from adverse publicity, but the earnings of Western Union give a quite adequate explanation by themselves—and one which closely parallels that of the railroads.

Until the World War, and to some extent into the 1920's, fluctuations in Western Union gross and net were almost a business index in themselves—much like those of the railroads. The telegraph companies had a near-monopoly—much like the railroads. Then things began to happen, much as with the railroads.

Reasons for Drop in Net

Just as the automobile began cutting into passenger transportation and the truck into freight hauls, successive reductions in American Telephone long line rates began to cut into telegraph business. Then came the air mail. It probably did not hurt at all the overnight wire business between such nearby cities as New York and Boston or New York and Washington, but it hit such traffic as between New York and St. Louis. At least so the Western Union people testified a few years ago at Washington, where it was all argued out before the Federal Communications Commission.

Along in 1928 the powerful International Telephone & Telegraph Company took over the easy-going Mackay system of wires (Postal Telegraph) and began to fight for business. American Telephone & Telegraph Company began actively leasing its own lines for private telegraph business, and in 1930 it opened its teletype exchange, which now has over 13,000 subscribers.

Western Union's net dropped fast. It showed in 1932 the first deficit in a generation. And since then earnings have recovered only slightly—like those of the railroads. In 1938 it showed another deficit, ever larger than that of 1932. No wonder stockholders kicked, just as they did for years after 1932 at stockholders' meetings of the New York banks, and asked embarassing questions.

Gross and net in certain recent years have been as follows, in millions of dollars:

Year	Gross oper. revenue	Net income
1926	134.5	15.2
1927	131.8	15.0
1928	136.4	15.5
1929	145.7	15.5
1930	130.6	9.2
1931	108.7	6.0
1932	83.0	def .8
1933	82.3	4.4
1934	87.2	2.2
1935	89.9	5.3
1936	98.4	7.2
1937	100.5	3.3
1938	91.7	def 1.6

Telephony the Big Competitor

Western Union's principal trouble seems to be—like that of the railroads—that the industrial arts progressed unexpectedly fast, and in unexpected directions. Its management has stuck faithfully to the telegraph business, eschewing such things as manufacturing, radio, or telephony. And historic technical accidents have happened.

Similar to the historical accident that befell the railroads when the invention of the gasoline engine, the discovery of ample oil reserves, the improvement of the gasoline-cracking process, and the construction of good highways, combined to take away their technical monopoly, is the historical accident of the rise of telephony and the discovery of carrier circuits. These are extra circuits which, with the installation of new wirehead equipment but without increase in open wire or cable equipment, can carry a huge additional volume of telegraph messages, just as buggy roads could carry a large additional volume of motor traffic.

Were a hurricane to blow away our entire system of telegraph wires and an earthquake to uproot all the telegraph companies' cables, the messages could all, by the installation of sufficient wirehead equipment, be carried on the present telephone wires—and into thousands more towns and millions more offices and homes than telegrams are now wired—just as the automobile goes to the home but the railroad only goes to the depot.

Other Parallels Germane

There are numerous other parallels between the present state of the telegraph companies and of the railroads. Basic rates are unchanged while competing rates outside the industry have been steadily cut. The wire companies were for years regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They, too, have differed with the commission over valuations. They, like the roads, have leaned toward the retirement reserve system of depreciation, instead of the more ample straight-line charges.

Like the railroads, they ploughed in earnings heavily during the 1920's—but apparently not enough. The disparity between "book-value" and market-value of the stock is like that of many railroads. Western Union's book-value is nearly $200 and the stock sells currently round $20. The Government gets reduced rates, much like the railroads' "land-grant" rates.

The public-ownership bogey looms in the background of all discussion of the telegraph business, as with the railroads. Big labor costs stand in the way of merger between Western Union and Postal Telegraph, just as it has obstructed many rail mergers. Both are affected by Wheeler-Lea bills pending with the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce (the bill for reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission has apparently been sidetracked in favor of the Wheeler-Lea omnibus railroad bill).

W. U. Experimenting

Belatedly, perhaps, Western Union has accelerated its technical developments in recent years. It met the commercial competition of ATT's teletype exchange with a telemeter service. Western Union people claim ATT should stay out of the telegraph business, and that the teletype exchange doesn't pay; ATT retorts there's no law to keep them out of the telegraph business, and that teletype rates are not expected to pay for a while but to encourage use, like the "objective rate" of Wendell Willkie and the TVA. Western Union has in recent years been working fast on the development of facsimile reproduction of telegrams, adventuring capital into it as Telephone has into the teletype exchange.

There is a question whether pioneering by Western Union either in engineering or in rate-structure changes can arrest the decline in telegraph revenues which has already put Postal in receivership and brought the great Western Union into red ink. Merger of the two, though now illegal, would effect great economies. Personnel could be reduced rather rapidly, as turnover of messengers and branch-office girls is rapid. Costs could be cut by telephone pick-up and delivery of more messages. And competition would be preserved by the presence of ATT in the field.

Murchison Calls Export Subsidy Of Cotton 'Ruinous'

NEW ORLEANS, April 15 (AP)—The Administration-supported cotton export subsidy plan was vigorously opposed today by Dr. C. T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who said the industry favored letting cotton find "its own natural competitive price level in accord with economic law."

The proposed subsidy, he said, was the "most indefensible that has ever originated from an American source."

Asks Free Market

In an address before the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Murchison said the export subsidy plan would subsidize foreign cotton spinners and would constitute "a humiliating repudiation" of the Administration's foreign policy by subsidizing a raw material which has had a free market and which is produced by friendly countries.

Domestically, he asserted, the proposal would be ruinous. It would require continuance of a Governmentally-fixed price on cotton consumed domestically, and "obviously and naturally the rate would be the highest that the domestic spinners could afford to pay. . . .

"The disparity between American and foreign cotton prices would become wider; international trading in cotton futures contracts would become impossible. With a fixed price at home and unrelated prices abroad it is doubtful that the cotton exchanges in this country could continue to function."

Sees South Damaged

"As a result," Mr. Murchison said, there would be a "slaughter of cotton" by competitive substitutes, and added that without this crop the South would be "forced into a diversified self-sustaining agriculture and would no longer need to buy the flour, meat and dairy products of the West and North."

He said all branches of the cotton industry were agreed "that cotton should be permitted to find its own natural competitive price level in accord with economic law."

He declared all groups whose major interest is cotton desired "that no further expansion of Government loan cotton be permitted," and "that the present excessive loan stocks be reduced by gradual and orderly liquidation through the normal channels of trade and in a way which will not abruptly or unduly impair world market prices."

He praised the revised Smith Bill pending in Congress for its "conservative treatment of the surplus loan stocks and the moderate payments to be made to farmers for diverting their cotton from future loan stocks."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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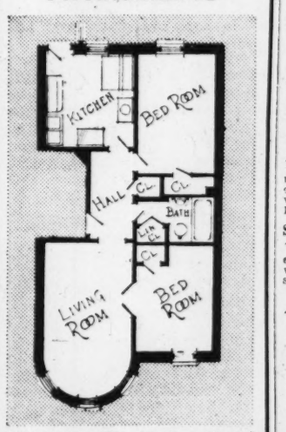

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Harry M. Tillinghast

Elected President of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturer of printing press machinery and accessories. Mr. Tillinghast was formerly Vice-President and director and succeeds F. L. McCarty who resigned.

Gold Shipments To U. S. in March Total $365,436,437

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold shipments into the United States in March totaled $365,436,437, the largest since the first Czecho-Slovakian crisis last fall.

The Federal Reserve Board said recently that a large part of these shipments were made by foreign governments and their central banks, rather than by individuals who were responsible for the huge shipments of last fall which reached a record of $562,381,561 last October.

The Commerce Department said March imports included $37,178,725 from Belgium, $27,097,980 from the Netherlands, $8,226,832 from Switzerland, $250,065,107 from England, $6,860,916 from Canada, $3,842,169 from Mexico, $1,456,007 from Chile, $4,234,320 from Colombia, $3,685,212 from India, $1,295,209 from Hong Kong, $11,409,596 from Japan, $3,325,912 from the Philippine Islands, and $4,302,626 from Australia.

The month's silver imports totaled $7,206,579, including $1,336,007 from England, $684,049 from Canada, $3,127,717 from Mexico and $759,379 from Peru.

March exports included $52,546 of gold and $1,922,717 of silver.

General Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure; 8 minutes to Park St.; 4-5-6 rooms, $50 and up; bath, refrigeration, resident manager. 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, KEN. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Day nursery, excellent care given small children; specially outfitted room. Dupont Circle, Michigan 2238.

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BEAUTIFUL specimens, thoroughbred Doberman puppies, sired by the outstanding champion Carlo von Bassewitz; priced to sell. Cry. 0973-W, Wakefield, Mass.

DOLLS

WANTED—Heads, bodies, legs, arms and clothes; for reference collection. Write first to Box X-24, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Canada Moves Up To Fifth Place In World Trade

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada improved its position in world trade in 1938, moving from sixth to fifth place, displacing Japan, it was shown in figures released by the external trade branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The United Kingdom held first place in total world trade last year, followed respectively by the United States, Germany, France and Canada.

Canada maintained her position in 1938 as the world's fourth largest exporting country and eighth in respect to imports. The Dominion's total trade last years was $1,634,177,000, compared with $1,934,000,000 in 1937. Canada's exports were $956,726,000 against $1,124,960,000, a decrease of 15 per cent, while imports declined 16.3 per cent to $677,451,000 from $808,896,000.

The declines in exports and imports were the result of lower prices and smaller volume, the report said. It there had been no fall in prices, Canada's exports would have been $1,009,051,000 and her imports $696,015,000. Exports were affected more seriosuly than imports by the price factor while the decline in volume was greater for imports.

The balance of trade was somewhat less favorable in 1938 than in 1937, amounting to $279,275,000 against $316,064,000. However, if prices of imports and exports had remained at the 1937 levels there would have been an increase in the favorable balance, the report said.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Agency, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Avenue subway). Bou. 8-4657. Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

FARMS FOR SALE

ANTRIM, N. H.—50-acre poultry farm, capacity 2500 layers; modern 9-room house, all conveniences; desirable location off state road; beautiful mountain views; $12,000. ARTHUR L. POOR.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR SALE

CHOICE lot of land with private bathing beach at Point of Pines. Call Owner, Arl. 0677, Arlington, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FRENCH clocks mechanically in A-1 condition, will deliver and set up with guarantee anywhere within 15 miles of Boston. KEN. 5945 before 9 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

SALE old glass, china, etc., Wed., April 19, 1 to 6 p. m.; may also be seen Sundays 1-6, Tuesday and Thursday 7:30-9:00. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

HUDSON, MASS.—Will share charming, comfortable home with paying guests; commuting distance from Boston. Mrs. M. T. Wheeler, 109 Lincoln St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ATTRACTIVE home, large verands, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8929.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

FURNITURE CONSULTANT—Interiors, Draperies, Slip Covers, Rugs, Carpets; furniture refinished. Mrs. Anna M. Chance. Address 118 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Phone TRafalgar 7-4621.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester, Boston Mass. Telephone TALBOT 5400

Movers—Packers Responsible service, WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211

OFFICES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE private office; outside, light; service optional; spacious reception room; finely furnished; reasonable. 11 Park Place, opposite Woolworth Building; WOrth 2-4660. N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's office for rent, full or part time; outside waiting room. Telephone MU. 2-3061.

PAYING GUESTS

BEAUTIFUL Connecticut hills; peaceful home for one or two paying guests; private bath; $20 weekly; Friday night to Monday morning $7. MISS IVES, Cannondale, Conn.

NORTHFIELD, VERMONT—Modern country home in the hills; meals and board; Christian Scientists preferred. 3 Hill St.; Tel. 122-2.

PHOTOGRAPHY

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
Everything Photographic
240 MASS AVE., BOSTON KENmore 0934

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal St., Watertown Mass. Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES business practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PIG CO. 13 E. 16 St. N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

An Old Homestead--For Sale

Formerly used as an Inn (14 rooms and garage). Modern improvements. Ten miles north of Concord, N. H., on Daniel Webster Highway. For particulars apply Box 452, Concord, N. H.

CHOICE real estate bargains on Cape Cod; large or small properties; write me type place desired and approximate amount you want to invest; will then submit proposition for your consideration. ESTHER STIDSTONE, Box 296, Harwichport, Mass.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
455 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5253

ON CAPE COD

Dutch Colonial House, built 7 yrs. ago for owner, 6 rooms, sunporch, bath, extra lavatory on first floor, oak floors, cellar, hot water heat; double garage, 1½ acres, shade trees, shrubs; maid or chauffeur quarters; not far from Nauset Beach; should be seen to be appreciated. R. L. B., East Orleans, Mass. Box 38.

To Settle an Estate

Fine country home of corporation official; large house with oil heat, sunparlor, reception room, three fireplaces, four bedrooms, two baths, two maids' rooms; property includes 132 acres of land, two-family farmers' house, gardener's cottage, cow stable for large herd, horse barn and young stock building; located on surfaced highway in Grafton, Mass.; excellent view, ideal neighborhood; eight miles from Worcester, 35 miles from Boston; estate includes another near-by farm of 350 acres with large barn and excellent house; can purchase separately. C. DONALD KENDALL, 29 Criswell Ave., West Springfield, Mass.

WESTON, MASS.—Cozy, modern 8-room single; heated garage; 15,000 sq. ft. land; ideal home for small family; reasonably priced. Tel. Wal. 2069 Sunday or evenings.

REPAIRING

CEILINGS CRACKPROOFED
Cellars Made Dry. Experienced Workers. Box G-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr Alphin, KENmore 1574.

YONKERS, NEW YORK, 98 Landscape Ave.—Cheerful home, spacious grounds, excellent meals; loving consideration. Yonkers 7033.

SEE NEXT PAGE

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

THE PORT OF BRISTOL
has had a record year. (ENG.)
Factories are built for hire-purchase.
In one industry employment has increased seven times over.
Business executives should place English plant in Bristol.
Write to Development Board, Bristol 1. (England) for particulars.

WHY NOT DIVERSIFY?

OUR ACCOUNTS are insured against any and all loss up to $5,000 by a United States government instrumentality.

4% current rate being paid.

ACCOUNTS OPENED BY MAIL
WRITE FOR SPECIAL BOOKLET

POMONA FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
260 South Thomas Street
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildev Savings Bank	May 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Fenway—2 well-furnished rooms in large apt., permanent or transient, with or without board, 58 Fenway, COM. 3696.

LARGE, sunny room with bath in clean, comfortable home; smaller room with hot and cold water; meals optional. Near Coolidge Corner, 21 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass. MISS M. BALDWIN, Longwood 9034.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Beautifully furnished room in lovely modern home of 2 adults; cont. h. w.; room with garage, $5. 21 Colony Road. Tel. Lex. 0152.

N. Y. C., 567 W. 113th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Large, outside; phone, elevator; subway express, Broadway cars; near church, Columbia; 1 or 2 gentlemen, business couple.

N. Y. C., 495 W. End Ave.—Homelike rooms; moderate weekly or transient rates; convenient to World's Fair transportation. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C.—Medium-sized front room, sunny, two baths; near church; reasonable. Riverside 8-1189.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave., Ind. 3-3355—For permanent residents during Fair; single room $7 weekly, double $15; 2 master bedrooms, twin beds; large bathroom; entire floor in private home; garage and yard.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, cook, managing housekeeper; excellent long references; butler, chauffeur, handyman; $150-$175. Call after 11 a. m. TR. 7-1488, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR would like driving position, part or full time; experienced. F-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, aged 40, citizen, 3 years college and art education, 9 years carnation grower, knowledge electrical, mechanics, plumbing, wood and cement, automatic pumps, either electric or gasoline systems; unencumbered. Write Box S-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN 39, 10-year military service, absolutely trustworthy, as guard, caretaker, doorman for estate or club; go anywhere. Call MR. DEININGER, ATwater 9-5905, or write 1402 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Bookkeeper, full charge, Pace graduate, exp., capable conscientious worker; also typing, gen. office exp.; refs. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper, educated, cultured, business and executive ability for home with staff of servants, club school, institution. Box F-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED colored cook wishes position, willing worker; wage $15-$18 weekly. Write Maud Blake, 11 Mt. Morris Pk. West, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED practical nurse, companion, also can drive a car. MRS. M. MANNING, 109 South St., Harrisburg, Penna.

REFINED woman, executive ability, wishes position companion housekeeper to gentleman or lady; will travel. V-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS. — 4-RM. BUNGALOW, SCREENED PORCH 2 SIDES; FLOWERS; BATHING. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 9037, KIR. 6502.

SUMMER RENTALS

MONADNOCK region, Westmoreland, N. H.—$200 summer, Cape Cod house, furnished, all conveniences; 7 acres, gardens; 10 miles No. Keene, 3 miles Lake Spofford. S. E. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

TAILORING

MANNIS MEN'S CUSTOM TAILOR Foreign and domestic materials. Reasonable prices. 80 BOYLSTON ST., LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS TO TRAIN for choral society's immediate concerts. Apply Robert Malone Studio, 1105 Carnegie Hall. Co. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHY—Private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7565.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

COLD FUR STORAGE
PROTECT YOUR FURS FROM FIRE, THEFT, AND MOTH DAMAGE in our FRIGID STORAGE VAULT
Correct Fur Cleaning
WHITE SWAN LAUNDRY
"CIVIL SERVICE" PHONE 3-0168

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
suggests you try
ISIS Full Fashioned Pure Crepe Silk HOSE
Sold exclusively by
W. T. GRANT CO. 1910 Second Ave.

Ford MERCURY and ZEPHYR
THE STYLE LEADERS
ADAMSON MOTOR CO.
1914 AVE. B. 3-9121

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses'
Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

INSURANCE
Endowments Annuities
Educational Trusts
MABEL V. CHEATHAM
New York Life Insurance Co.
637 First Nat. Bank Bldg.
Tel. 4-2441

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over Twenty Years of Honest Dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

Join the League of Time and Money Savers—
Serve Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
MOBILE, ALA.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

I. L. STRAUSS CO.
Awnings, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Slip Covers, Floor Coverings
210 BIBB STREET

MODERN Beauty Salon

CECILE EAVENSON
110 Church Street

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Shop at **Sears** and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

BRADENTON

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Bradenton Laundry and Dry Cleaners
825 27th Ave. Phone 2115

Martin Cleaners & Dyers
THE SPOTLESS CLEANERS
1001 9th Street Phone 37-121
Agency LILY WHITE LAUNDRY

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

Bradenton-Hardware Co.
KYANIZE
Paints and Varnishes
12th Street and Seaboard Tracks

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
Coral Gables, Fla.
Anna Barlor

DAYTONA BEACH

MISS KITTY POPE
says
Mary Barron's scientific structure gives freedom you've never enjoyed in a slip before. Tall or short, you'll find one of these smooth slips cut specially for you in your exact size.
Lace trimmed: tearose and white.
Tailored: tearose and white, navy and black.
Pure silk satin $2.95

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
158 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

Triple "S" Grocerteria
100% Home Owned
220 S. BEACH STREET
Main Street and Grandview Avenue

L. S. GRABE
Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats
1112 Riverside Drive, Holly Hill, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Borden Chateau Cheese
315 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

(Continued)

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

BRAYTON-COLE DRUG CO., Inc.
Large Line of Cosmetics
FOUNTAIN-LUNCHES
LUXURIOUS BOOTHS
SWEET BLDG., 309 S. ANDREWS AVE.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing
Notary Public
Orr's Letter Service
229 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W

SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS
Custom-Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
PROP. J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOME OWNED
SEITZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

Boulevard Plee-Zing Food Store
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Hershell and Melrose Tel. 2-1133, 1134

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

New York Laundry, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
211 LAURA STREET

Our Success Is Measured by Your Satisfaction
STERLING E. SMITH
JEWELER and SILVERSMITH
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Hotel Windsor Lobby

MIAMI

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 9-4949

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

CALL 3-5640 for Appointment
Lucille André Beauty Salon
Every Department of MODERN BEAUTY CULTURE
SUITE 904 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

PRINTING
STATIONERY—BOOKLETS
FOLDERS
TOWLE
PRINTERS' SERVICE
42 S. W. First St., Miami, Fla. Phone 3-1448

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Loyola Davis
"The Little Dressmaker"
Creator of Styles Designing Alterations
LeRoy Hotel Lobby Floor
Collins Ave. at 33 St.
Phone 5-6411 Miami Beach Florida

LOUIS' GRILL
731 LINCOLN ROAD
Luncheon 45c-65c
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
Tenth year on the beach

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way INC
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
26 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Rugs Cleaned — Upholstering
New Mattresses and Mattresses Renovated
RUSS MATTRESS CO.
1122 West Church Street Phone 3127

1939
Easter Fashions
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO

Poultrymens Market
H. A. STEPHENS, Prop.
Live Fryers—Turkeys—Hens
We dress them.
Fish—Eggs—Flowers
463 N. Orange Dial 8636

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

(Continued)

Ford
MERCURY
LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Still years ahead in styling, economy and performance
HEINTZELMAN'S
Livingston and State, Orlando, Fla.

Morgan's
39-45 W. CHURCH STREET
FORMERLY SWANS
For Bargains Visit Second Floor
Big values thruout the store
39 WEST CHURCH ST.

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramont St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Spring Parade
of refreshing
HOME FURNISHINGS
Third Floor
DICKSON-IVES

The Greeting Shop
Cards for All Occasions
Bridge Prizes and Tallies
Gifts Stationery Antiques
LENDING LIBRARY
148 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

THOMAS LUMBER CO.
A Complete Line of All Kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS
PHONE 4108 ORLANDO, FLA.

SARASOTA

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center.
Main Street

NATHANS
SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive Agents for
RED CROSS and RHYTHM STEP SHOES
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

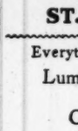
Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

ST. PETERSBURG

Everything to Build Anything
Lumber Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

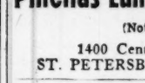
Dressmaking
Hemstitching Alterations
MAE CROWDER
564 Central Avenue Phone 40-003

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Look your best

Dorothy-Louise Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminatin' Women
623 First Ave. North Phone 6973

ERMATINGER'S
St. Petersburg's Exclusive
HATTERS
HAT RENOVATORS
17 Third Street, North

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE


KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOTT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

(Continued)

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
WILLSON-CHASE
Central Ave., Corner Third St.

TAMPA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
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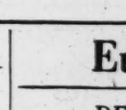
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

"Ad" Astra

There is a popular misconception in a number of lands that listeners to the programs of the BBC are not supposed to have fun.

There is, however, no misconception about the belief that listeners to the BBC programs are not supposed to have advertising—in any shape or form. Recently, however, through no fault of the BBC, the listeners had advertising—and got a bit of fun out of it. As a result, it is being suggested that the BBC adopt the Air Force

"Psst! Listeners: This is the BBC."

motto, "Per Arduum Ad Astra" (Through hardship to the stars), the "Ad" in this case being translated as "Puff" and the "Astra" as "the stars of the radio firmament."

It happened thus. Comedian Arthur Askey and his stooge, Rubard Murdoch, then appearing every Wednesday evening, invented by mistake, and for their purposes of entertainment, a super-cleaner. They had been manufacturing an obnoxious pudding to present to a rival comic, when some of it fell on the floor and took all the dirt out of the carpet.

Abandoning their idea of persecuting their rival, they announced the intent of marketing the pudding as a cleaner under the name of "Askitoff will take it off." This catchphrase was then repeated every Wednesday for many weeks in every conceivable context and became a sure-fire gag.

But now comes the element of surprise, about the only element not intentionally put in the pudding. An up-and-coming business woman came out with a real cleaner called Askitoff! Thus profiting by the widest and freest publicity. Next Wednesday there was a solemn moment.

"We hear that there is a cleaner on the market called 'Askitoff,'" said the announcer, "so in the future no reference may be made to Mr. Askey's cleaner in these programs."

That, of course, did not quite undo what had been done. But there seemed nothing else to do.

Comedian Askey, however, decided to have his own back. Grabbing the microphone, he cried:

"Our Askitoff is no good. It burns holes in concrete. It wiped out three families in Birmingham. It won't remove anything from nothing."

Discovery

A party of youths from a London school recently went about London speaking broken English and pretending to be visitors from abroad The idea, originated by a schoolmaster teaching citizenship, was to "see ourselves as others see us."

The boys found Londoners charming from Continental eyes, and very helpful. "We have never been treated with more respect," one boy declared. It is believed that several of the experimenters almost decided to adopt French nationality.

Gaffe

This story is going the rounds in London. A certain politician, who shall be nameless (but usually isn't when the story is told), was sitting next to an Oriental gentleman at an important dinner. As

"Look, Johnny, a lovely puff-puff!"

"Yes, Nurse, a double-articulated coal-fired Pacific type, if I am not mistaken."

conversation seemed slow to start, the politician smiled to his neighbor, and said, "Likee soupee?"

"Likee soupee," gravely answered the Oriental.

"Likee fishee?" asked the politician a little while later.

"Likee fishee," replied the Oriental.

After the meal the man from the Orient was called upon for a speech. He made one in perfect Oxford English.

When he had finished he turned to the politician and asked with a benign smile, "Likee speechee?"

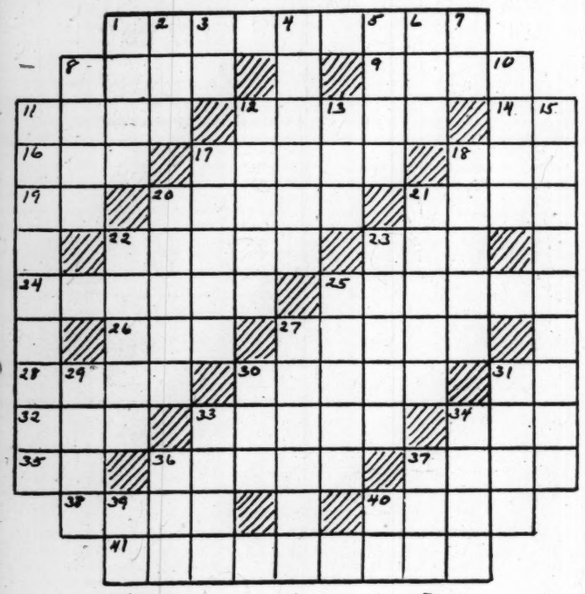
J. A. M.

Minnesota's Mount Vernon

The old stone house of General Sibley, located at Mendota, Minn., earliest settlement in the State, became the State's first Capital when a part of it was used as the office of Governor Ramsey of the Territory of Minnesóta. Uniquely situated in respect to changing boundary lines, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota each claim one of the five Sibley children born in these different states, although all in the same room.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

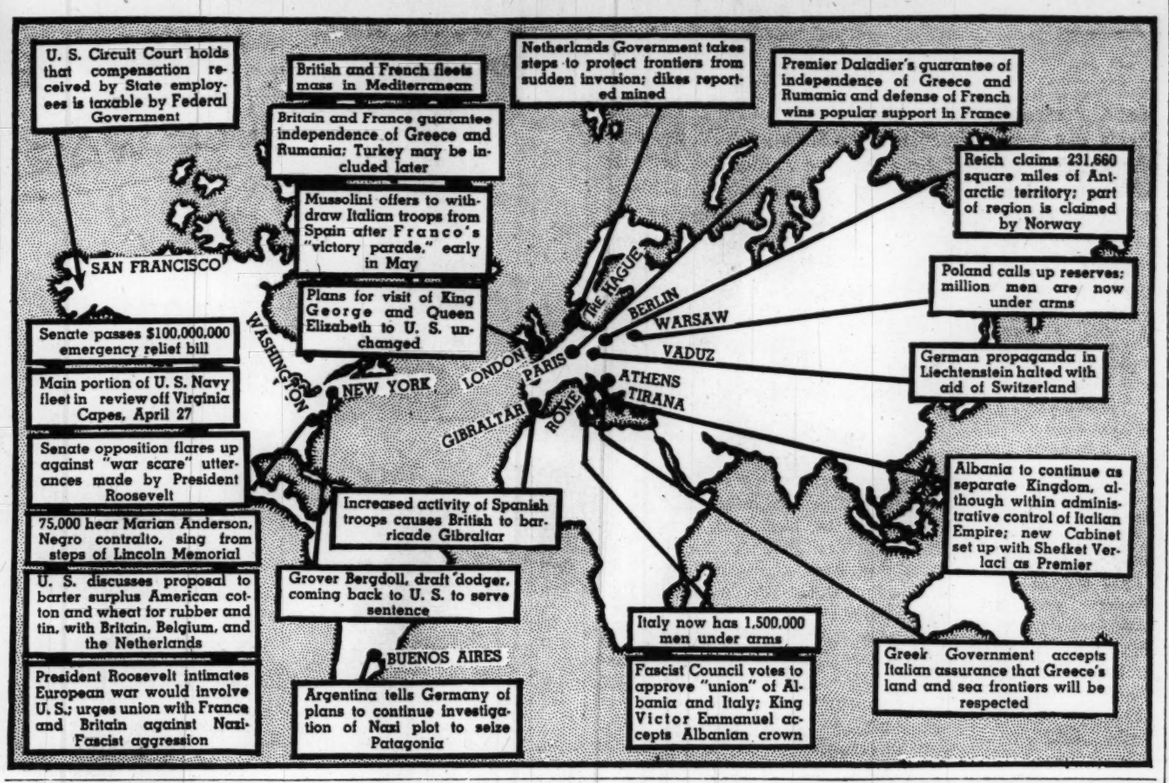
1—Dan was northern limit of Canaan; what was southern?
8—A wise son maketh what kind of father?
9—What did each of the ten virgins of N. T. carry?
11—How many beasts came up from sea in Daniel's vision?
12—What is frozen dew or vapor?
14—Natchitoches is in what State (abbr.)?
16—What is a female animal mentioned in Bible?
17—Who is one of four famed for wisdom (I Kings 4:31)?
18—Who was a son of Jerahmeel?
19—Symbol for radon is what?
20—Who is a Judahite of I Chr. 2:30?
21—The Charterhouse is a public school for whom?
22—What is a compartment in a roundhouse for a locomotive?
23—What Jewish dry measure is mentioned in Bible?
24—Where was Mars' Hill where Paul preached?
25—What Strauss opera is based on a drama by Oscar Wilde?
26—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
27—What is one of two poles of wood, constructed with a step to raise foot above ground in walking?
28—What are flattish masses of anything soft or moist?
30—What are overalls often called in U. S.?
31—The black-eyed Susan is State flower of what State (abbr.)?
32—Who was one of sons of Gad?
33—What is a bloomery?
34—What is another name for a creek?
35—Symbol for zinc is what?
36—What bird can swim long distances under water?
37—What do you call under surface of a ski?
38—What molding has profile in shape of letter S?
40—What would you call one such as the Greek Chilon?
41—A gladiator armed with net and trident was what?

Down

1—What was color of robe of ephod (Ex. 28:31)?
2—What is a device which supports a trolley wire?
3—What ending denotes past tense?
4—A horse may be of what color?
5—Who is heroine of Wagner's "Lohengrin"?
6—What is the club used in baseball?
7—Exist.
8—What is ordinary outer garment worn by a woman?
10—Would you wear, play, or hunt a sarong?
11—What Spanish navigator discovered islands in Pacific which bear his name?
13—What are three outer segments of flower of an iris?
13—What is an antonym of "even"?
15—What is greatest port of Netherlands?
17—Who is heroine of Scott's "Heart of Midlothian"?
18—What is an automaton?
20—What are footfalls?
21—What are social assemblies for dancing?
22—Who was an Ammonite who provisioned David during Absalom's rebellion?
23—Who is author of "The Christian"?
25—What is raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted?
27—What former Balkan kingdom is now part of Yugoslavia?
29—What Italian river flows from Apennines to the Mediterranean?
30—Who is Mr. Wardle's servant in "Pickwick Papers"?
31—What measure of distance originated with Romans?
33—What is a worn spot in insulation of an electric wire?
34—What do you call tattered attire?
36—What command causes team of oxen to turn to off side?
37—In what French city was Henry IV born?
39—What was nationality of Aristotle (abbr.)?
40—What affirmative answer would you get from an Italian?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


U. S. Circuit Court holds that compensation received by State employees is taxable by Federal Government
British and French fleets mass in Mediterranean
Britain and France guarantee independence of Greece and Rumania; Turkey may be included later
Mussolini offers to withdraw Italian troops from Spain after Franco's "victory parade," early in May
Plans for visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to U. S. unchanged
Senate passes $100,000,000 emergency relief bill
Main portion of U. S. Navy fleet in review off Virginia Capes, April 27
Senate opposition flares up against "war scare" utterances made by President Roosevelt
75,000 hear Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, sing from steps of Lincoln Memorial
U. S. discusses proposal to barter surplus American cotton and wheat for rubber and tin, with Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands
President Roosevelt intimates European war would involve U. S.; urges union with France and Britain against Nazi-Fascist aggression
Netherlands Government takes steps to protect frontiers from sudden invasion; dikes reported mined
Premier Daladier's guarantee of independence of Greece and Rumania and defense of French wins popular support in France
Reich claims 231,660 square miles of Antarctic territory; part of region is claimed by Norway
Poland calls up reserves; million men are now under arms
German propaganda in Liechtenstein halted with aid of Switzerland
Albania to continue as separate Kingdom, although within administrative control of Italian Empire; new Cabinet set up with Shefket Verlaci as Premier
Increased activity of Spanish troops causes British to barricade Gibraltar
Grover Bergdoll, draft dodger, coming back to U. S. to serve sentence
Italy now has 1,500,000 men under arms
Fascist Council votes to approve "union" of Albania and Italy; King Victor Emmanuel accepts Albanian crown
Greek Government accepts Italian assurance that Greece's land and sea frontiers will be respected
Argentina tells Germany of plans to continue investigation of Nazi plot to seize Patagonia
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
THE HAGUE
BERLIN
WARSAW
VADUZ
ATHENS
TIRANA
ROME
GIBRALTAR
BUENOS AIRES

Daily Anecdote

Ward's Popularity Explained

Credited with many of the wittiest sayings made by man, Artemus Ward, the author of the two famous lectures "Babes in the Wood" and "The Mormons," is called by many the greatest humorist of all time.

Listening one day to a friend complimenting his lecture, Ward waited patiently while the man talked himself out of superlatives and adjectives. Then he laughed and said, "You know, one of the features of my lectures is that they contain so many things that have nothing to do with the subject."

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, God will not cast away a perfect man, neither will he help the evil doers.—Job 8:20.

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

Lord Alness recently related a bon mot which he said had been attributed to the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), who, after listening to a speech by a distinguished Peer in the House of Lords, remarked: "You know his impromptus are simply not worth the paper they are written on."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Lubrication Needed

An old Harvard instructor used to tell the story of the time Theodore Roosevelt was a student in his class. One day young Roosevelt was rehearsing a poem to be recited for public declamation. He got as far as a line that read: "When Greece, her knees in suppliance bent."

Then he stuck and couldn't go any further. Again he repeated: "When Greece, her knees—" and still he stuck.

Once more he repeated the four words, when finally the instructor said: "Roosevelt, suppose you grease her knees again, and then perhaps she'll go."

Remember When

Little Betty told the visiting minister that she knew everything there was in the Bible. The amused pastor remarked that she might know a few things, but not quite all.

"Oh, yes," replied the little girl quickly, "I do know all that is in it."

Her mother reproved her, whereupon little Betty persisted, "But, Mother, I do! There is Grandma's picture, two pressed leaves, that old letter of Daddy's, and a recipe for making gingerbread!"

The Place for It

A number of years ago Chief Justice Matthews, while presiding over the Supreme Court at Washington, took the several Justices of the Court for a run down the Chesapeake Bay. A stiff wind sprang up and Justice Gray was getting decidedly the worst of it.

Chief Justice Matthews touched him on the shoulder and said in a tone of deepest sympathy, "Is there anything I can do for you, Gray?"

"No, thank you," returned the Justice, "unless Your Honor can overrule this motion."

Jest a Minute

"Her husband objects to dogs!"

Relics Recovered

As it was on the "main road" during the migration of the Eskimos, between Siberia and Alaska, Cape Prince of Wales (Alaska) continues to be a strategic point for the recovery of buried relics.

Monitor Movie Guide

Adventures of Jane Arden (Warner)—Melodrama based on a comic strip, intended to be the first in a new series. The story is about a girl reporter who seeks to unravel the mystery of an underworld murder. Rosella Towne, William Gargan, James Stephenson, Benny Rubin.—Adults and young people.

Ballerina (Mayer-Burstyn)—Tale of life backstage among the youthful dancers of the Paris Opéra. Rather slight story serves as a thread for an excellent documentary on the ballet. Mia Slavenska, Yvette Chauvire, Janine Charrat. — Adults and young people.

Crisis (Mayer-Kline) — Documentary film with an anti-Nazi point of view recording events in Czecho-Slovakia between the annexation of Austria and the Munich pact. Accompanying dialogue, written by Vincent Sheehan and spoken by Leif Erikson, explains the pictures and offers editorial comment.—Adults and young people.

Dodge City (Warner)—Western melodrama done in Technicolor depicting the lawless era in the prairie town from which the film takes its name, and the sudden emergence of law and order through the efforts of a new sheriff. Erroll Flynn has the latter part. Olivia de Havilland, Anna Sheridan, Bruce Cabot, Frank McHugh. — Adults and young people.

Hound of the Baskervilles (20th-Fox) — Melodrama from the Conan Doyle story, with Basil Rathbone as Sherlock Holmes and Nigel Bruce as Dr. Watson. The weird baying of the murderous hound, the strange mists of the moorland, and the curious rock formations help to build up an horrific atmosphere.—Adults and young people.

Secret Service of the Air (Warner) —Melodrama about the capture of a gang smuggling aliens into the country, based on data from the files of an ex-Chief of the U. S. Secret Service. Ronald Reagan, John Litel, James Stephenson, Eddie Foy, Jr.

Above-Average Films

Family—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol."

Adults and Young People—"Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips."

Daily Quotation

THROUGH obedience learn to command.—Plato.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

Seattle, Wash.

Several years ago, a lake in Washington was lowered about 12 feet, leaving a swamp or quagmire in one location.

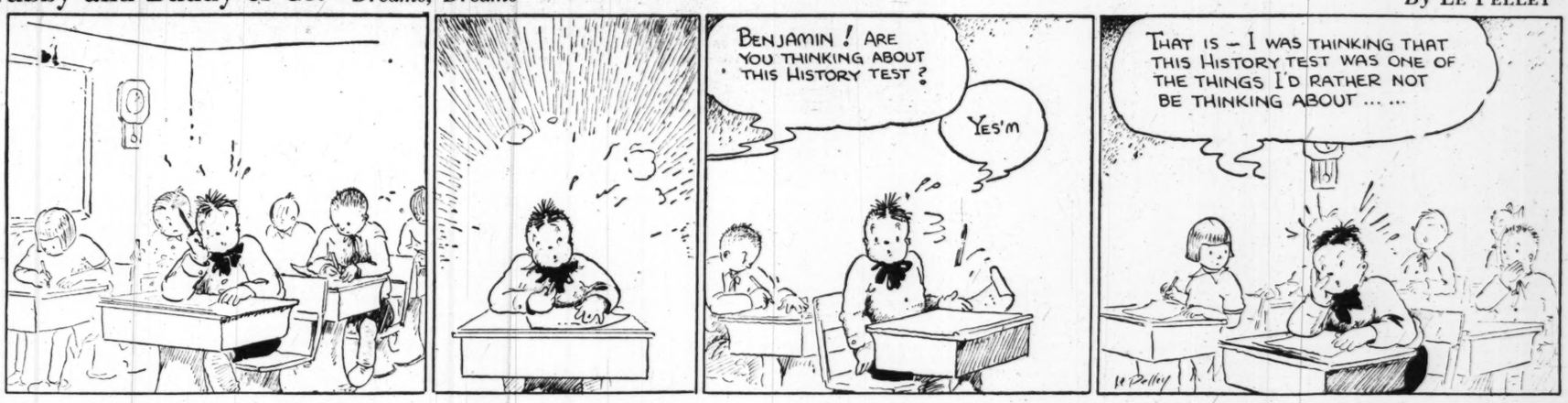
Two horses which had been turned loose to graze wandered to this swamp; and before they were discovered they had sunk so far into the mire that only the head of one horse was visible, while the other one had sunk to his knees.

On a farm near-by lived a man familiar with the handling of horses, and he was asked to help rescue the unfortunate animals. This he was glad to do. Equipped with chains and ropes, and aided by sympathetic bystanders, he finally pulled both horses out of the mire.

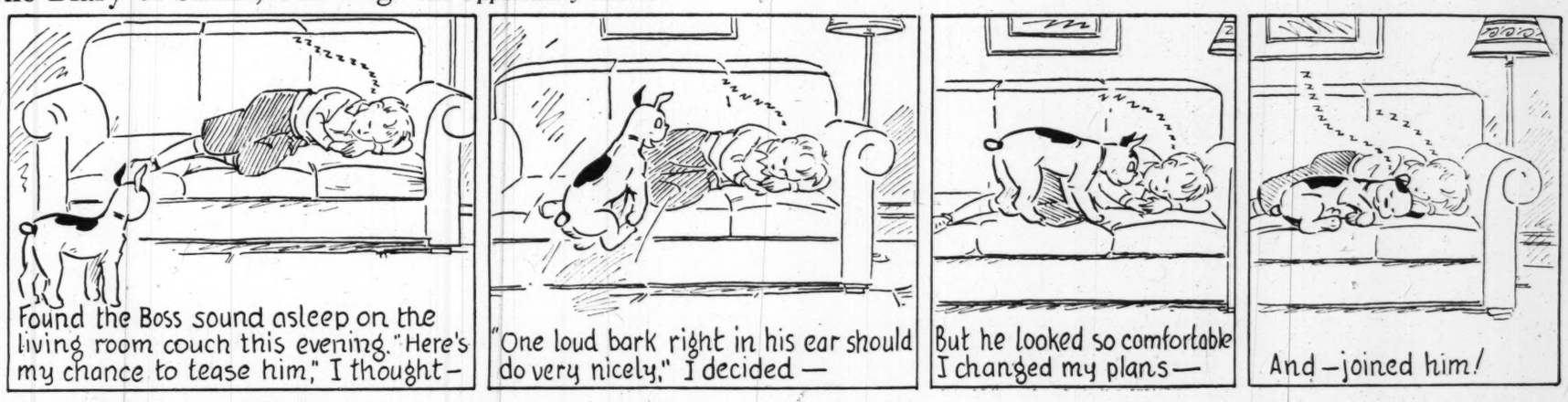
After cleaning the mud off the horses, this man started to walk home. Imagine his surprise when upon his arrival home he found one of the horses had followed him! It was the one that had been quite deeply mired. This man felt that the horse was showing his gratitude, so he gave him a good dinner, and put him in a stall in his barn for the night.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dreams, Dreams*

By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN! ARE YOU THINKING ABOUT THIS HISTORY TEST?
YES'M
THAT IS — I WAS THINKING THAT THIS HISTORY TEST WAS ONE OF THE THINGS I'D RATHER NOT BE THINKING ABOUT ... ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Opportunity Missed*


Found the Boss sound asleep on the living room couch this evening. "Here's my chance to tease him," I thought—
"One loud bark right in his ear should do very nicely," I decided —
But he looked so comfortable I changed my plans—
And—joined him!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Sonatas for Egg-Beaters*

By The Hagers

WITH JOE, TED WEBB, AND JACK I MET; WE PLAYED MOZART'S THIRD STRING QUARTETTE
SAID JOE, "THIS SECOND PAGE SOUNDS QUEER. THERE'S NO 'FORTISSIMO' MARKED HERE!"
"PLEASE, WADDLES, MAY WE JOIN YOUR BAND?" THE DUCKLINGS COULDN'T UNDERSTAND
WHY MOZART NEVER WROTE AN AIR, IN ALL HIS WORKS, FOR KITCHENWARE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America: World Citizen

President Roosevelt's utterances at Warm Springs and on Pan American Day cannot fail to arouse heart-searching discussion in rostrums and homes throughout the United States. It is important that this discussion be placed on actual rather than imaginary premises.

Mr. Roosevelt is not asking for the country's permission to make an alliance with Britain or France. He is trying to make quite clear that as between sympathy with governments whose foreign policies are policies of trespass or with governments engaged in building fences against trespassers, opinion in the United States has already chosen.

Some of Mr. Roosevelt's critics appear to feel no choice is possible on a moral basis. The indignation aroused throughout the United States by big Powers' seizures of small nations' territories testifies that a moral distinction has already been made. Other opponents of the President fear that his expression of this instinctive judgment is drawing the United States toward war. But there is as yet no war toward which to draw the United States. And sound diplomacy may well prevent there being such a war.

Mr. Roosevelt's hopes apparently can be best described in these terms: that the Executive will have sufficient freedom in foreign-policy making to weight international scales definitely against governments which have attacked and appear still to be contemplating attack on other nations. If overwhelming support can be rallied for those who intend to withstand such attacks, the assault on them—and on peace—may not occur.

But suppose this hope of discouraging aggression is disappointed. The President's annual message to Congress prescribed methods "short of war" through which the United States can bring essential and probably decisive aid to those nations which obviously will not *provoke* war, since they have the most to lose by it.

Need the application of these methods draw the United States into the war? A United States determined to stay out of general war will have to exert great forbearance whether it offers aid to one side or to both or to neither. If America's determination is sufficient to carry it through the major depression that would result from economic insulation, it may well be great enough to withstand the pressures which would drive America to war for any other economic reason.

The fact should not be overlooked or dismissed lightly that the United States already has developed an emotional attachment to one side in the European conflict, even before Americans have acquired a material stake in the outcome of it. This emotional factor need not express itself in concern for the future of the British and French empires. Even where it disowns faith in British and French guardianship of values cherished by Americans, it still finds a hearty voice to vent its abhorrence of the methods of dictatorship and force.

Mere condemnation of one set of nations is a negative contribution to peace. It fans flames of hatred at home and abroad. If Americans can honestly be neutral, can talk as neutrals, feel as neutrals, then they should also act as neutrals. Otherwise, support for that group of nations with the greatest measure of right on its side, as Americans estimate right, is at once the more logical and the more practical expression of American interest in an orderly world.

Relief From Politics

Unanimously the United States Senate passes a bill which a few months ago was top headline news but which now creates scarcely a ripple. The bill is one designed to punish and prevent the mixing of politics with relief—a sequel to the narrowly lost Hatch and Austin amendments of 1938 and to the report of the Sheppard committee which subsequently policed the elections. The brief object lesson of possible political pressures on relief recipients has made public opinion unmistakable. The measure goes to the House of Representatives with every prospect of willing enactment into law, and after that comes the task of enforcement.

Almost simultaneously President Roosevelt accepts and signs, as obviously the best he can get, the deficiency appropriation measure in which Congress reduced to $100,000,000 his requested $150,000,000 for relief during the rest of the fiscal year. The $50,000,000 thus saved is small compared with either the $2,163,000,000 voted for relief during 1938-39 or with the $1,500,000,000 to be asked by Senator Barkley as majority floor leader for next year, but it is important as a turning point from complete acquiescence in Administration demands.

Beyond the actions yet taken lies the fundamental question of what Congress is going to do, if anything, in the reorganization of relief administration. In some opinions the tendency toward politics is inherent in the present establishment of WPA as a Federal agency distributing funds to projects in various states and cities according to its own discretion. Whether on this premise or some other, sentiment has come definitely to favor an apportionment of federal assistance to states upon some mathematical formula.

A bill to this end and involving other changes, including extension of civil service regulations to relief administration, is about to be reported by the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment headed by Senator James F. Byrnes. While not all points of the Byrnes recommendations may be desirable, some basic legislation on this subject should be a "must" for the present session of Congress.

President Roosevelt followed Lindbergh in raising the pronoun "We" to new significance as a symbol of tightening economic bonds between Europe and America when he told his Georgian friends: "I'll be back in the Fall if we do not have war." It should not be too much to hope that the next emphasis on the pronoun will come along a united European and American front declaring: "We want peace and good will above all else among all the peoples of both continents."

Finis to a Black Chapter

Those who alternately thrilled and shuddered at the unrestrained vigor of Messrs. Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor in a recent photoplay, "Stand Up and Fight!" may recall the circumstance of the young Virginian's release from jail and his involuntary employment on the then infant Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as it pushed westward from Cumberland, Md. His employer had purchased the young man's services by the simple process of paying his fine.

An economic need—the scarcity of labor—was advanced as an excuse for this peonage of an early day in the United States. What the excuse may have been when the custom was inaugurated in a few counties of Southeastern Arkansas in the early 80's does not appear, but it is grateful news that the system has been abolished by a State law which forbids the leasing of county workhouse prisoners.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch cites a typical instance of the now outlawed custom—that of a Negro arrested and fined $100 for trespassing on railroad property. For payment of $49.10—the costs in the case plus 10 per cent of the fine—a cotton planter obtained the prisoner's services for six months. Theoretically, the Negro was "working out" his fine and costs at 75 cents a day. The condition was often much worse than pre-Civil War slavery, because the planter had little incentive to do much for a temporary hand and sought only to get the maximum of labor.

Arkansas is to be commended on writing finis to a black chapter in the cotton country's history.

An army of 26,000,000, it is predicted, will invade two American cities this year. The army will consist of tourists. The objectives will be the fairs at New York and San Francisco. Pleasant invasions of this sort can be resumed to a greater degree in Europe when threats of more martial invasions are allayed.

Frankest Appraisal of the Month: "In Hollywood you get 9,000,000 times what you are worth."—Katharine Hepburn.

A Gallup poll would reveal that the most popular neighbor has his own complete array of garden tools.

A glass razor blade, it is reported, will be soon available on the market. The housewife will remain skeptical until its worth is tested in cutting thread, sharpening pencils, trimming linoleum and scraping paint off the window glass.

Pride and Past

The gift of a Connecticut house, built in 1671, to the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, calls to public attention the admirable achievements of this group in acquiring and maintaining early dwellings that are of importance for their architecture or associations. Now owning thirty-two houses and six other properties in five States, and an extensive museum in Boston, the Society started in 1910 with thirty members, $300, no property, and great hopes.

The magnitude of this antiquarian enterprise seems impressive. We are aware of only one other such group in America which has preserved more than one or two buildings. This is the Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which may be America's first, and was the model for the New England society, formed thirty years later. The Virginia organization began its good works by securing the "Old Powder Horn" in the heart of Williamsburg.

Throughout America, there is a growing consciousness of the immediate necessity for alert attention and prompt action in such matters. Present generations will do well to pass along intact to later ones, what has so far survived in form of historic homes, early architecture and contemporary furnishings. Large undertakings of such outstanding societies as have been mentioned, may stir modest efforts in small communities, with results that may prove of great and enduring local satisfaction.

The Bookshelf

Otto and Schuschnigg

Austria. That was before the Sudetenland, which was before Czecho-Slovakia, which was before Memel, which was before Albania. . . .

Austria, indeed, is ancient history. The last hours and the intrigues which marked the capitulation of Vienna to the German Reich have been pushed into the background by newer and more threatening conquests. Yet the technique which brought about the Anschluss and laid the basis for the march of Germany beyond its own borders is something that can well be studied in the midst of succeeding crises.

Of the numerous books which purport to contain the inside story of Austria, SHOWDOWN IN VIENNA, by Martin Fuchs (New York: Putnam. $3) most clearly reveals that technique. Mr. Fuchs is the head of the League of Austrians in Paris, formed by the Archduke Otto. As such, his viewpoint is clearly that of the Legitimist. Yet he was perhaps closer to the actual details of the Anschluss than many current writers who lay claim to behind-the-scene prescience.

* * *

And as a Legitimist, Mr. Fuchs has had access to a most interesting exchange of letters between his "Emperor" and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg in the month before the German invasion. The Archduke Otto, realizing that an outright restoration was impossible, suggested that he himself be appointed Chancellor. Thus he hoped to rally to the Republic-gone-Dictatorship all who hailed him as the legitimate ruler of Austria.

Dr. Schuschnigg's reply was evasive. Thus, in Mr. Fuchs' opinion, he failed to play the trump card which might have prevented German absorption. But there is nothing in the record to show that such a move might not, in itself, have been considered a cause for intervention by Germany.

Against such a viewpoint it is understandable if Mr. Fuchs presents Dr. Schuschnigg in a less than heroic light. The last of the Austrian Chancellors is depicted as one who tried mightily, but never quite realized the magnitude of the forces arrayed against him. Perhaps this verdict is too severe. Yet other studies of the first three months of 1938 bear out Mr. Fuchs' contention that Dr. Schuschnigg's fateful trip to Berchtesgaden was made in the expectation of "discussions" with Reichsführer Hitler. The "ultimatum" clearly came as a surprise.

* * *

The character of that ultimatum is reconstructed by accounts "from the Chancellor himself and from persons to whom he gave a detailed description." Some of the more colorful details contained in other accounts are missing here, probably with just cause. But the stormy character of the interview is conveyed. The fact is corroborated that the leading German generals were on hand to recount their preparations in case Austria refused. And in direct and certain words the intent of the Reich to invade Austria, if practical control of the Austrian government were not granted the Reich, was made clear.

On some other matters, such as the reputed agreement for the partition of Czecho-Slovakia among the Rome Protocol states in 1936, Mr. Fuchs' conclusions are in much need of documentation. He is on sure ground when he indicates that an agreement between Herr Hitler and Admiral Horthy did exist for Germany and Hungary to share in territorial divisions of the Czech Republic. But he is sparse in details, so that he adds nothing on this score to the already current generality.

Yet when the final history of March, 1938, comes to be written, Mr. Fuchs' report will serve a useful purpose. And in the meantime it makes dramatic reading for anyone accustomed to do more than scan the headlines.

GX.

Individual Defense

North . . South . . East . . West

Economies in Transportation

By Frank L. Perrin

At long last there is promise that both the public and the managing directors of the great railway systems in the United States will gain a realistic and practical meeting point in the desire to solve a problem vital to all concerned. No one at all familiar with conditions now existing can seriously consider any plan which would destroy the efficiency of the rail carriers. The service now rendered in the transportation of both passengers and freight, to say nothing of ordinary and parcel-post mail matter, is essential to the comfort and convenience of all the people. Competition offered by automobiles, buses, trucks and aircraft, though considerable and constantly increasing, has not, and probably cannot ever, greatly lessen the gross earnings, in times of normal national prosperity, of the regional and national railways.

But coupled with the conditions existing because of decreased production and limited consumption and use due to world-wide fear of lack, fear of war and fear of unemployment, there is the popular belief that those responsible for the management of the rail carriers have not always been alert to conditions long existing, and that up to the present they have not been persuaded to adopt, voluntarily, those reforms in management and direction which might materially, and immediately, operate to the benefit of themselves, the investors whom they are in duty bound to protect, and to the public as a whole.

In New York, a night or two ago, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, speaking as a guest on the program of the Town Meeting of the Air, expressed the opinion that nothing can restore the railroads to their former position in transportation, but that co-operation of management, employees, investors, patrons and the Government, can set in motion processes which should produce, not quickly but ultimately, a transformed and healthy railroad industry. Mr. Eastman, as is well known, is a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On this same occasion, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, in discussing what he referred to as the financial relationships of the carriers as a source of trouble, said: "There has been far too much banker control of railroads. The presidents of some of these railroads spend far too much time on Wall Street and far too little time on the main streets of the towns and cities which their railroads serve. Some railroad presidents even live in New York rather than in the section of the country served. Stockholders' meetings are held in New York instead of in their place of business." Continuing, Senator Wheeler said: "There are too many dummy directors who own only one share of stock—too many directors placed upon the boards who are interested in their own business first—interested in special favors for their own business, and interested in railroads only indirectly."

There is a sincere and honest desire, both in Washington and in the offices of the governing boards of the railroads, to find the solution of the existing problem. But it may be difficult to compose, by available means and processes, fundamental differences that exist because of conflicting interests. It now seems quite probable that the railway managers will regard favorably the plan, suggested by Senator Wheeler, of placing the regulation of all public carriers for hire under the regulatory control of a single board or commission. This, it is possible, would operate to lessen what the railroads now regard as unfair and unreasonable competition.

But it is necessary to realize that in the vast areas of the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Rivers popular opposition would eventually defeat and finally force the repeal of any legislation which would confer upon Federal authority the power to advance bus and truck carrier rates to a level of present rail tariffs, or which would force the automotive transport utilities to apply to intrastate traffic the rules now governing the transport of so-called finished products within state borders.

In many of the States, and particularly in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, to enumerate only those in which a survey was recently made, industry and the exchange of both staple and perishable products would be seriously handicapped by the arbitrary regulation of highway transportation. The well-being of millions of people in the areas affected must be considered.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Caviar and Furs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Owing to the propaganda initiated by me I understand that a law has now been passed in Rumania making it illegal to remove caviar from the live fish. The boycott, which I asked for, on this delicacy should therefore be removed. But there are still a great many people who, without thinking, buy furs which have been obtained by the greatest torture; so I hope that people will write to me for my leaflet of the Fur Crusade & Humane Trapping Campaign, which contains a White List, naming furs which may be worn with a fairly clear conscience. I started this campaign nearly ten years ago; and have been sending out leaflets free of charge at the rate of well over a thousand a week ever since; this work has now encircled the world.

(MAJOR) C. VAN DER BYL

Wappenham, Towcester, England

The Wide Horizon

Lessons of the Titanic

By Capt. Felix Riesenberg

Author, Standard Seamanship for the Merchant Service

The Titanic, the Vestris and the Morro Castle have combined, in a way, to make the sea safer. The principal object lesson, however, was the Titanic disaster, just 27 years ago.

The resulting International Ice Patrol, paid for by maritime nations using the Grand Banks route, and entrusted to the United States Coast Guard, has established a perfect record of freedom from ice collisions in that region. Twenty-seven years of safety tells its own story. But the Coast Guard, a realistic service, would be first to disclaim a total elimination of the ice hazard. No matter how vigilant the patrol there is always the possibility of a berg or, worse still, some heavy low ice field, finding its way into the steamer lanes.

The Titanic's record of wireless messages not delivered, or ignored, of overworked and insufficient operators, has been remedied by drastic legislation. Adequate staffs of radiomen are now carried and ships are further protected by automatic radio alarms.

SOS now has priority over all other calls. NC, the attention signal, is heeded whenever sent. Periods of compulsory listening are marked on clock faces in every radio room.

* * *

Had ship construction remained at the weight of the huge Titanic, with 46,000 tons as a maximum, built-in safety would be far more convincing than is the case today. Great ships are now rising to 80,000 tons. High speeds of twenty-two knots and a trifle over, in the time of the Titanic, have now risen to thirty knots. But the formula still holds that:

Force equals Mass Times Acceleration.

The impact of, say, a Queen Mary or a Normandie, suddenly stopped while going at full tilt, would be many times greater than was the hitting force of the Titanic.

Steel is no stronger than it was in 1912, although ship plates and frames may be heavier. Compartmentation is more complete and because of oil fuel, bunkers are more effective subdivisions. Double bottoms, wing compartments, with their many thwartship and longitudinal bulkheads and watertight tanks, all make for greater hull integrity.

But let us assume a case, not more impossible than was the Titanic foundering. A heavy ice field, a mile or two across and from twenty to thirty feet thick, has drifted down from the Arctic, under cool skies, past the ice patrol and lies in the steamer lanes.

We assume the same sort of weather experienced by the Titanic. Also, no ice has been seen by the cutters, no warnings have been sent out; the Grand Banks are reported clear.

* * *

Our super-superliner is tearing along at thirty knots on a clear star studded night. She hits this field, not at a solid edge, but strikes a fissure, a narrow lane, and her stem enters the jagged slit, a ragged saw tooth with a half mile of ice on either side, masses each a hundred or more times heavier than the hollow spindle of the present day unsinkable ship. Her plates are ripped open on both port and starboard sides. The unyielding ice cuts through her outer and inner skins, as she crumbles and collapses in the narrow lane, the ice slicing her sides like a rough knife through a hollow pumpkin.

We have definite laws about reducing speed in weather of low visibility, in mist, heavy rains and fog. But we need another restriction, considering the almost 50 per cent increase in speed made by passenger-express liners, and the 100 per cent greater weight of their hulls.

All fast liners, crossing ice regions, no matter how clear the weather, should be restricted to a maximum speed of not more than twenty knots, from an hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise.

Far better to do this now than to risk a time when an indestructible high speed liner might again meet the Arctic ice.

On Remembering Julia

The years have a curious trick of pulling people or events which one has known in the past into a kind of focus, as though one were looking at them through the wrong end of a telescope. And there they are, those long ago people, very small and far off, but very clear.

At the time when I knew Julia Curtis I was young enough to be going to high school, and to be allowed dances only on Friday nights. And it was pleasant to drop into Julia's small law office sometimes, on the way home from school, and tell her about the history examinations and perhaps read her a poem I had made up.

And she never seemed to have much business to attend to, but could always take the time to make a cup of chocolate for you on her little alcohol stove. We would visit together for a time and then I would go home.

But as I walked along under the late winter sky I thought about the most remarkable things. About the Kings of France and about Marie Antoinette. Julia had said she was very beautiful and very proud, and for a moment I felt almost at one with the sad, bewildered Queen. Why was it that my history teacher at school could not make me feel that way?

Julia must have kindled a flame in other people, too, because she had so many friends. They were always coming to see her, from other parts of the state, and from California and even from "back east." All kinds of people and all ages . . . you never felt just fifteen when you were with her. She could make you forget to be awkward and shy; in fact, she could make you forget entirely about yourself.

At that time she was tall and very straight, with dark red, crisply curling hair, which she had cut off quite short before anyone else had thought up such a heresy. And her clothes always seemed a little worn, even if she had just bought them.

She never had much time to make money out of the law, so she never could afford to paint the shabby old house on East Book Street where she lived, but nobody cared about that. Invitations to her tea parties and Saturday morning breakfasts were coveted by almost everybody in town. She was always glad to see you and you fitted right in without any trouble. Somebody would be telling an amusing story, or playing her new red seal records on the phonograph. Julia had stacks of them that people were always sending her.

Or perhaps she had discovered that the boy who lived two blocks down the street from her had a nice talent for improvising on the piano. Later on when he was writing all those scores for light operettas he must have remembered about Julia.

And although she was always so close to those old composers and people back in history, Julia always seemed to be stirring us up about things that none of us were quite ready for. She wondered what it would be like to fly, and how people would take to this new thing called radio.

But now, as I look back, I think the most amazing thing I remember about Julia was that she kept a journal. There, in that little town where the commonplace was our diet, she wrote every day in her journal. I had just plunged into the romantic aura of English literature in school, and I knew that people of that period thought nothing of keeping a diary. But here was Julia keeping one, just like the heroine of a Jane Austen novel.

Once or twice she read me a bit of it. And through her eyes our town and countryside came to take on an entirely new aspect. For the first time I glimpsed the astonishing truth that it is the eye of the beholder which invests a place and its people with romance.

And I remember that once Julia talked to me about the King James Version. She made me think about those translators: devout and learned men, weaving their Elizabethan English into the most beautiful and spiritually profound prose in which the Bible has ever been presented.

Now, when I look back through the small end of my telescope I cannot determine whether Julia belongs to the past or to the future. But I find it pleasant to remember that she did belong to my own particular growing up.

E. W. G.